The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 1, 1873. NUMBER 41.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.

For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK AND Safe Depository.

The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by armed men day and night.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL DEALERS IN LIVE STOCK!

THE ST. LOUIS National Stock Yard,

Located at East St. Louis, are now prepared to receive all kinds of Live Stock and care for it properly. The transferring by the Missouri Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, and the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern Railway, are perfected. If billed through direct to these yards, all the Eastern lines are now prepared to receive stock for shipment East at once. [illegible] the yards will take place until the 2d day of October next.

The hotel is now ready to receive guests, with first-class accommodations.

We ask a liberal share of patronage.

A. M. ALLERTON, Pres't.

R. M. MOORE, Assistant Treasurer and Secretary.

NOTICE.

The opening of the ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, advertised for the 2d of October, is unavoidably postponed.

Due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Hotel is now ready to receive guests.

The Yards continue to receive all kinds of stock.

R. M. MOORE, Ass't Treas. & Sec'y. A. M. ALLERTON, President.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its shareholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 42 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

G. A. IVES, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED BY VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

Another large invoice of Perry's justly-celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

NOTICE.

Our late travelling salesman, Frank Woodman, is no longer connected with our house.

JOHN M. SHARPLESS & CO., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

A meeting of citizens who are going to join the People's Party will be held on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, at GAVONI'S, 111 and 113 Archer-av.

NOTICE.

The Loan Office of A. GOLDSMID, 118 Clark-st., will be closed from 5 p. m. Tuesday, 30th inst., until 7 p. m. Wednesday, Oct. 1, when business will be resumed as usual.

BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR.

THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.

PERFORATED BUCKSKIN UNDERGARMENTS, unrivaled by any ever offered to the public. Affording the most thorough protection against colds. A preventive and cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, LUNG DISEASES, and various diseases caused by colds, merit the attention of every one desiring health and real comfort.

ELMER BALL & HOYT, 30 & 32 West Washington-st., CHICAGO.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Black Velvet Ribbons Eagle A. S. Brand.

PASSAVANT & CO., SOLE AGENTS, 322 & 324 Church-st., N.Y.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Pentwater, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturday's boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

GIFT CONCERTS.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE. $100,000 for only $2.50. THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 31st, 1873, FOR THE BENEFIT OF A JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts, $450,000 in Prizes, Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

13 Prizes, Real Estate,			$150,125
1 Cash Prize,			20,000
2 " "		$10,000 Each,	20,000
[illegible]			[illegible]
40,000 Prizes			$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full adress of the purchaser in plain writing.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

Parties desiring Agencies in Chicago can address, for three days,

CHARLES STOCKTON, Care Carrier No. 13, Chicago.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT	17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to	$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New York.

HOTEL.

IRVING HOUSE, 148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.

First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests. Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.

E. L. CARHART, Proprietor.

N. N. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

THE GARDNER.

This elegant hotel, fronting Lake Michigan and overlooking Lake Park, commands an unobstructed view of the lake, and is unsurpassed in location.

Parties visiting Chicago, either for business or pleasure, will find at the Gardner accommodations and attention unsurpassed by any hotel on the American Continent.

The Inter-State Industrial Exposition Buildings are opposite the hotel.

FRED H. GOULD, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 573 Broadway, N. Y. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS At Factory Prices.

J. J. M'GRATH, 174 & 176 State-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented, needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 127 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

WANTED.

The undersigned having the fullest confidence in the suspended National Banks of Chicago to resume business, will receive checks and drafts on the above banks on account, or for goods at the lowest cash prices.

H. W. WETHERELL, Wholesale Millinery and Fancy Goods, 45 & 47 Jackson-st.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

JEWELRY.

EXPOSITION!

We have just opened new styles in Gold, Coral and Amethyst Sets, Rings, and Buttons, at unusually low prices.

N. MATSON & CO., STATE & MONROE-STS.

MILLINERY.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL STYLES MILLINERY!

We shall exhibit, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Oct. 2, 3, and 4, the largest variety of Imported Patterns.

Hats and Bonnets, For Ladies and Children, ever seen west of New York.

D. WEBSTER & CO., 270 & 272 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., BANKERS,

157 & 159 LaSalle-st., and Corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.,

Transact a regular Commercial Banking business in all its branches.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts., CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't. E. F. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.

All persons holding checks drawn by us on the Union National Bank of this city will please present them at our office and get the currency.

DANIELS & BARRON, Commission Merchants, 168 and 118 South Water-st.

NOTICE TO THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.

The National Bank of Commerce will, on and after to-day, Oct. 1, make their clearings, as usual, through the Clearing House. D. R. HALE, Manager.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

I am now prepared to receive orders, for cash, in currency, for the purchase of Bonds, Stocks, and Investment Securities. No orders received except for cash in hand, for the present.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

WHOLESALE—117 South Franklin-st. RETAIL—68 South State-st.

Will show a very full and complete stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Hand-Knit Hoods, Scarfs, Gloves, and Mittens; Embroideries, Nubias, Shirts, and Drawers; Men's & Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.

FOR SALE.

FISH.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE LOW:

1,000 Half Barrels No. 1 Mackerel.
500 Half Barrels Extra Mess Mackerel.
1,000 Kits Extra Mess Mackerel.
2,000 Kits Extra Family Mackerel.
200 Cases Quart Sardines.
400 Quintals George's Codfish. By J. H. DIX, Wholesale Fish Dealer, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

P. S.—I am not in the combination to sell only for cash. My goods are for sale on time, as usual. J. H. D.

Diaries for 1874, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WHEELER'S, 312 State-st., corner of Congress.

THE TURF.

THE RACES.

SECOND DAY. Wednesday, October 1.

DEXTER PARK FALL MEETING.

FIRST RACE—Purse No. 3—$1,000—For horses that have never beaten 2:36.

J. Price's r. g. Frank Palmer.
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Bay Henry.
J. C. Simpson's br. m. Nourmahal.
J. Monroe's b. g. Young Princeton.
P. Roach's b. g. Bob Hunter.
D. P. Bissell's g. g. Cotton Tail.
W. Wachter's b. m. Ida.
W. R. Armstrong's ch. m. Ada F.

SECOND RACE—Purse No. 4—$2,000—For horses that have never beaten 2:24.

W. R. Armstrong's b. g. Fred Hooper.
J. S. Wade's b. g. Red Cloud.
J. C. Bachelder's b. g. John H.
R. Armstrong's ch. m. Mollie Morris.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE Great Western Light Guard Band.

Full Programme of Classic and Popular Selections.

The Mich. South. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads will run trains direct to the Track every hour. Horse cars on State-st. every five minutes.

Horses called promptly at 2 o'clock.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Season Tickets, including admittance, quarter-stretch, Grand Stand, for the Meeting, $5.00.

LAST APPEARANCE! IN CHICAGO. GOLDSMITH MAID! TUESDAY, OCT. 8. DEXTER PARK.

REAL ESTATE.

45 NORTH SIDE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE LOTS

Fronting on Clybourn, Hawthorn, and Racine-avs., Sophia, Lewis, and Herndon-sts.,

ABOUT EIGHT BLOCKS WEST OF LINCOLN PARK,

AT AUCTION, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1873, AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M., ON THE GROUND.

These lots are desirably located in the fine nursery grove, only two miles from the business centre, and close to the Chicago and Clybourn-av. horse-cars. The ground is high and dry, soil rich, good sidewalks, water, etc. Lots 25 feet front by 125 and 135 feet deep to wide alleys.

THE TITLE is perfect. An abstract will be furnished to each purchaser.

TERMS: Only $20 cash on day of sale, $150 in 30 days, balance very easy. A great portion of it can remain on long time, at only 6 per cent interest.

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure a safe investment at your own price, as the sale is positively without reserve.

Information will be given by the proprietor, at 183 Michigan-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, or by

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO., Union-square, New York, 10 Grand Quai, Geneva,

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF WEEK AND MONTH, AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

GEO. F. ROOT & SONS, dealers in SHEET MUSIC and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, have removed to their New Store, No.

109 STATE-ST., Between Washington and Madison.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KLEEMAN & DIDIER'S RESTAURANT, Corner Madison and State-sts., WAS REOPENED YESTERDAY To their numerous Guests and Patrons.

J. M. W. JONES, Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing STATIONER, 104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship—Quick Time.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Financial Situation Brought Up to Date.

Arrival of $3,000,000 More of Currency Yesterday.

The Union National's Failure, and How It Was Received.

A Majority of People Say They Expected the Collapse.

Interviews with a Number of Prominent Business Men.

How the Panic Has Affected the Grocery, Iron, and Dry-Goods Trades.

Interesting Information Concerning the Collection of National and City Revenues.

What the Railroads Are Doing with Their Freight Receipts.

Reopening of the New York Stock Exchange---Very Little Business Done.

Settlements Among Brokers Said to Be Progressing Favorably.

Interest on Bank-Circulation Bonds in the Treasury to Be Anticipated.

Secretary Richardson Declines to Purchase Foreign Exchange or Redeem Unmatured Bonds.

The Situation Throughout the West Still Encouraging.

CHICAGO.

AMONG THE BANKS.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter, who has since the beginning of the panicky times made his meanderings among the offices of bank Presidents and Cashiers, started yesterday morning on his tour of investigation, he felt that he had a problem to solve, upon the solution of which depended much of the immediate comfort and happiness of Chicago. After a few days of cloudy, but not stormy, weather, threatening appearances had again sprung forth, and the financial atmosphere had been

RUFFLED BY AN EVENT

which it was quite possible might cause a relapse of the panic. The going into liquidation of the Union National Bank, after a series of undecided manoeuvres was an event that, it might reasonably be anticipated would cause trouble. Curious to find out the facts of the case, be they favorable or unfavorable, the reporter interviewed a number of bank gentlemen upon the subject of the present aspect of affairs, and elicited from each an opinion upon the subject which he deemed the most momentous on the occasion. With a unanimity that was almost astonishing, the bankers expressed the opinion that the condition of affairs had been so materially ameliorated within the past few days that, although

THE ACTION OF THE UNION BANK

was of such a nature that it could hardly take place without causing some sensation, yet it could do no practical harm in the city. In their opinion, the country banks were feeling somewhat excited about it, but even they would not be materially inconvenienced. Still the over-anxious rustic Presidents and Cashiers sent in telegram after telegram to their banking friends here to know if "Coolbaugh's bank had really closed." The closing of this institution was fully expected by most of Mr. Coolbaugh's fellow-bankers, and its sudden withdrawal from the family circle of bankers will not be felt after a few days. Well pleased with

THE CONFIDENT TONE

with which the bankers expressed themselves able to go on, in the absence of what one banker styled "a weak sister," the reporter was frequently obliged to change the subject from sheer modesty, his natural delicacy of feeling making him uncomfortable under the loads of praise which THE TRIBUNE received, not merely for its publication of the latest intelligence, gathered when the *Times* and *Inter-Ocean* men were sleeping, but also for the manner in which it was published. "Great heavens!" cried one bank Cashier, "if the *Times* had learned of this, the panic would have broken out again worse than ever." A bank President said that the *Times* never before showed itself so clever as in its ignorance yesterday of the only event in the financial world particularly worthy of mention. Another bank President said: "Sir, your report of the Union Bank's going into liquidation showed enterprise. The head-lines and the article's general tone showed a tact and appreciation of the position of things, and the best remedy, that has made a deep impression upon us bankers. We will not forget how THE TRIBUNE helped us in the panic of 1873." Such are a few of the spontaneous avowals of appreciation of THE TRIBUNE's successful attempts to supply the public with unsensational facts regarding the leading topic of the day.

THE GENERAL FEELING AMONG BANKERS

was confident, and with a tendency towards increasing confidence in a not far-off end of the trouble. The President of the National Bank of Illinois, in response to the reporter's query, said: "I think things are all right. The amount of our deposits is increasing every day. The closing of the Union National does not affect financial circles. The possible ill-effects of the panic will be, I think, confined to the business community, and they will, unless further disaster occurs, be found able to weather the storm. Among the weaker houses some trouble may ensue, but the higher class of merchants will not be affected." At the Commercial National Bank, the President declared "All quiet." Deposits, he said, were coming in more and more every day. He, too, thought that commercial houses of good rank would stand the storm, even if it continued some little time longer, which he did not anticipate. Still,

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE

was still requisite on all sides. The President of the Cook County National Bank reported things as tranquil, and the worst as passed. He considered the reopening of the Stock Exchange and the decided advance in price of bonds a sign of indubitable improvement. At the Third National Bank the Cashier announced that the bank would not open to-day, and was reticent upon the subject of when the opening would take place.

THE STALWART GERMAN BANKER,

Mr. Greenebaum, is still paying out and taking in money as usual, as though Webster's Dictionary contained no such word as panic, run, lock-up, or any of the other words which come so handy to tongue or pen when tight times rule. He thought that the worst was decidedly over. The retiring from the financial world of the Union National Bank, Mr. Greenebaum did not look upon as an event greatly affecting the position of the city banks, although the many country banks which did business with

THE COOLBAUGH INSTITUTION

would undoubtedly be incommoded for a time. At Preston, Kean & Co.'s bank, matters were going on smoothly, and they report a gain, both in currency and accounts. To tell everything that the reporter heard at each of the banks he visited would be to make a rather monotonous repetition of expressions of intense satisfaction at the present aspect of affairs, and a general feeling of confidence that in a few days financial affairs will have resumed their old groove, and be running on as smoothly as ever

FIRST NATIONAL.

Here business was more than promisingly bright, and the day was characterized by a constant and regular financial traffic only indicative of assurance in the stability of the bank. Mr. Gage showed the reporter a number of letters from country banks, each and all expressing confidence in the First National, congratulating it on the bold and successful stand it, in common with the great majority of the Chicago banks, had taken, and giving assurance of the heartiest support. A number of new accounts were opened during the day, but the business transactions were not so large as on Monday. The amount of deposits was considerably above the sum of payments, and the balance in the vaults was most creditable. The gains in currency over the counter and the receipts from the East have placed this bank, in the opinion of its officers, beyond the possibility of fear in any apprehended contingency. Of the

SECOND NATIONAL

there is nothing new to say. The officers of the bank are continuing settlements, and as rapidly as possible adjusting accounts by voluntary liquidation.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL

reported nothing new in the local situation. They were receiving deposits and paying out all demands, but business was light. New accounts were being opened, and, in a small way, accommodations were being extended on gilt-edged paper.

AT THE FIFTH NATIONAL

business was light, but most satisfactory. The Cashier reported transactions limited, but a steady increase of the volume of currency in the vaults. Here, as elsewhere, the answer to the inquiry as to the effect of the re-suspension of the Union National was, that, while it had cast a general cloud over all transactions, there was nothing indicative of its direct influence on this institution. The failure of the Union National had dampened confidence, and was as a wet blanket thrown on kindling fires, preventing the blaze, but not quenching the coals. Here the deposits were in excess of the payments, and a number of new accounts had been opened during the day.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL

folks were busy during the entire day, and reported a very generally restored feeling of relief and confidence. Though business was not so rushing as on Monday, it was of a steadier character, and transactions betokened more solidity. The accumulation of currency by deposits was steadily increasing, and in a considerable measure the ordinary exchange and discount business of the bank had been resumed. Affairs at the

THIRD NATIONAL

remain in *statu quo*. Its business is being adjusted with the view of a speedy resumption, but no hazardous risks will be courted by the experienced financiers who have learned the lesson of past and present difficulties. The officers and all the many friends of this bank anticipate its full resumption of business by the close of the present week. In the meantime its collections are being made by the Commercial National. There was some excitement about

THE UNION NATIONAL

yesterday morning consequent upon the announcement of its re-suspension in THE TRIBUNE, but, contrary to an apprehension generally felt, it resulted in no untoward demonstration, and was more marked in quiet than in even threatened turbulence. The reporter yesterday again interviewed Vice-President Wheeler, but that gentleman had little to say beyond the statement that the report in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the previous night's interview was so correct and full as to leave no room for further explanation. The employes of the bank were very busy yesterday in the adjustment of accounts, and the preliminary work for voluntary liquidation was being pushed with energy.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

The following notice has been issued by the National Bank of Commerce to its confreres:

NOTICE TO THE ASSOCIATE BANKERS—The National Bank of Commerce will on and after to-day, Oct. 1, make its clearings as usual through the Clearing-House. D. R. HALE, Manager.

One of THE TRIBUNE reporters yesterday had a brief interview with

MR. ALFRED SPINK,

Government Bank Examiner, who expressed himself tersely and pleasantly. He regarded the financial situation as very much improved since Saturday, and the feeling even better than on Monday. The restoration of quiet was only indicative of serious thought on the general public, and betokened a subsidence of any panicky feeling. The result of his conferences with the bankers and business men was the belief that they all regarded the greatest danger as passed, and were hopeful and sanguine of an immediate return of more prosperous times. One of the lessons of the day had been wholesomely digested, and business men and the general populace were realizing that any rush on the banks would hazard their own security, and only tend to a continued demoralization of business. The result was that the people were quiet, and everything serene. He felt so well satisfied now, and so relieved after the anxiety and strain of the past few days, that he was about to indulge in a little recreation by a visit to Dexter Park.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION

is considered by many of the banks as practically an incumbrance, and standing more in the way of prompt business than as an aid. The result of the present passing complications will undoubtedly be the organization of a new and similar body on a better basis, and the subject will be one of fruitful discussion in a few days.

THE BUSINESS MEN.

THE OPINION OF OUR PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN

on the general financial situation, as well as their opinions as to how their different lines of trade are affected by the disturbance in the financial world, is interesting at the present juncture. Subjoined are views of men eminent in the grocery, iron, and dry goods trades:

THE GROCERY TRADE.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, of the great grocery firm of MacVeagh & Co., said there was no effect on the trade except a tightening of funds. Not an item in the trade was affected a penny. There were no losses on account of shrinkage, nor were there likely to be any. There was no weakness among country debtors of firms here, except the difficulty of getting money. They continued to receive remittances, but perhaps not as many as usual. They were beginning to come in currency. Received a much larger amount than usual in currency during the last few days. The banks that had suspended were generally known throughout the country, and checks were not being drawn on them. He believed there was no way to break down the mercantile community of Chicago; the most the panic could do was to make remittances irregular. The merchants of the West were sound and prosperous, and planted on a firm basis. He did not foresee or anticipate any necessity for marking down goods. Trade would limit itself. The country could not buy when it could not pay. Houses in the trade were not depending on Eastern capital, and were not, as a general thing, borrowers in New York. Merchants had not felt the panic much as yet. If things let up a little they would do their full fall trade, which never promised better. He was mighty glad Chicago banks did not adopt the loan-certificate system like New York. There were plenty of banks here which would never suspend, but would keep on doing their legitimate business. Such banks had nothing to get back to, as they were all right, but those who did not operate on a legitimate basis would have to get back to it.

MESSRS. ROPER & TOWLE,

successors to Doane & Co., another big grocery firm, complained that remittances were not as numerous as heretofore. The trade would probably be more conservative about filling orders. Their advices from the country were cheerful. Their traveling agents reported the country in fine condition, full of wealth and with a bright prospect before it.

MR. WARNER,

of Sprague, Warner & Co., said they had not felt the panic yet; it was so recent that the trade had not time to feel. Should it continue the trade would feel it like all other business. Up to that morning remittances had been as usual, but there was beginning to be a decided falling off. Country banks having partially suspended, were not issuing checks for any large amounts. Before the panic was started they were doing the best trade they had done since the War. There was an unusual number of buyers in the city, purchasing new stocks. Collections had been unusually good before the scare set in, but now it was difficult to make collections. They were receiving mostly currency and New York exchange. It would take some little time to restore confidence, but there must be a restoration soon, and then would follow a healthy trade. The results would not be undesirable. Credits, which were getting too long, would be shortened, overtrading would cease, an era of economy would begin, and general prosperity would naturally follow. Had the products of the prairies been marketed before six months, the West would have become absolutely rich. His firm were not urging goods, but were sending goods as usual to good customers. They had not changed their policy, and would continue to sell goods right along. There was very little depreciation in values, and no marking down of prices.

MR. FARRINGTON,

of Farrington & Schmal, another prominent grocery house, said their best customers were buying lightly. They had received more or less checks on suspended banks, which of course had to go back. The country was well inclined to pay, and many had expressed a willingness to anticipate their bills. They received about one-half checks and one-half currency, the latter by express. There had been no depreciation in values in their trades and there was not likely to be. Trade before the panic disturbed it was better than it had been for five years, and they had done a heavy business in July and August. There was no danger of a mercantile crash. The country was full of grain, and money would come to purchase what the world needed. The grocers were never better fixed.

THE IRON TRADE.

The opinions of several large dealers in iron were sought and obtained. The first person seen was Mr. Hale, of the firm of Hale, Ayer & Co., who said that the panic would affect every kind of business more or less, but he did not anticipate any commercial disaster. He could not say how the country iron trade would come out, as his firm dealt mostly in very heavy goods, and with railroads; however, if the reporter would go and see Mr. Hibbard, of the firm of Spencer & Hibbard, he could find out everything; there was

NO BETTER MAN THAN MR. HIBBARD.

Mr. Hibbard was then in the store, and Mr. Hale took trouble to present the reporter to him. He said orders had fallen off more than one-half, and remittances 75 per cent. Among the latter were very little greenbacks, and many checks on the Union National, which went to protest. He thought the failure of the Union National worse than if all the other banks had gone up, as it had connections in all the Western States, and when it went down much confidence went with it. Having been a liberal and popular bank, its misfortune was widely felt. Everybody now was cramming his pockets full of greenbacks, and locking up the currency that was so badly needed. He did not like the loan-certificate system; calling paper money, did not make it money. He went through stump-tail times, when they called 50 cents a dollar, but it wasn't a dollar for all that. Every man had to cut down on his investments, and purchases would be limited like the currency. Men would not feel like buying what they had not money to pay for. There would be no marking down prices in the trade; goods were low enough now, on account of an easy and natural decline that had been going on all summer. A man who had to realize might be compelled to mark a notch lower, but there was no depreciation of values in the trade. Men would stand still and wait, and prudent men would not purchase goods. We had to help and sustain each other. All that was wanted was a resolution of confidence, and everything would be lovely once more, trade brisk, and money plentiful.

Mr. Hale, who was present, did not agree with Mr. Hibbard regarding the loan-certificates, which he thought would have served the purpose of bridging over the chasm. He thought Mr. Coolbaugh was right, and that Messrs. Smith and Blair were mistaken, and, any way, the latter owed a duty to the community in which they lived.

MR. KIMBARK,

of the firm of Hall & Kimbark, the prominent iron firm, was found in his office as serene as a mill-pond in August. He stated that trade was virtually cut off, or rather curtailed. Customers were not disposed to buy, and merchants were not disposed to sell. They had light remittances of checks and greenbacks. The latter were coming to them by Express. Some of the checks were honored, and, of course, some were not. They found customers very cautious about purchasing, which was a good sign, showing they did not want to order what they were not able to pay for. All the banks now open would go through without damage. The West, with its abundant crops, had the whip-hand of the whole country. The action of the Government, in announcing that it would stand by the people, should have the effect of infusing confidence into the public mind. The closing of the Union National was a mere local affair, and would not have much effect on the state of the country. Large firms should retain their employes if possible, and it would be found that a short time would mend matters.

THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

Mr. Leiter, of the firm of Field & Leiter, stated that trade was quiet, both wholesale and retail, though there was a fair business doing. There was little or no difference in the remittances. They came in various ways. There was no depreciation in values in their trade. They had not discharged any of their employes, and had not thought of it. The failure of the Union National Bank had no effect on things, as it was generally expected before it occurred.

MR. HALE,

of Hamlin, Hale & Co., regretted the failure of the Union National, as it had a bad influence on the country. There had been a considerable falling off in their remittances, but there had been no depreciation in values. Merchandise was firm in the East. The news from that part of the compass in their trade was excellent.

THE FARWELLS.

Messrs. John V. and Charles B. Farwell were found in their private offices, and expressed themselves willing to answer interrogatories. Mr. C. B. Farwell said that trade was reduced, and merchants were not buying as largely as before; still, there was a moderate amount of orders being filled. Their remittances had fallen off more than one-half. In other times, they would have received three times the amount they had received that day. They took currency, exchange on New York, and checks on the Union National. Knowing the Union National was perfectly good, they sent a circular letter on Saturday to their customers, stating they would receive the checks of that bank, and they would continue to do so. There was no depreciation in values. They had not discharged any employes, nor did they think of discharging any. Mr. C. B. Farwell being called into another office,

MR. J. V. FARWELL

continued the conversation, saying it was an error in the country banks not to have follow the lead of those in New York and Boston. It was simply ridiculous for smaller banks out here to set up their wisdom against the older and abler financiers in the East. There should be concerted action by the people and the banks, but if the people are determined to hold out and see which bank can pay and which can't, they will throw the wheels of commerce out of gear in every direction. By discrediting bank checks the people were discrediting the highest standard of credit in the country. Fictitious stocks, bonds, etc., would shrink, and a general cleaning out of such would benefit the country, as the fire improved Chicago, while it wiped out individuals. Articles required for consumption, things that are eaten and worn, would not depreciate to an appreciable extent. The banks should be sustained. It was hard to make people understand that they would save themselves by saving the banks.

THE RAILROADS.

A WALK AMONG THE RAILROADS

reveals the fact that business has somewhat improved since Monday. Grain was being shipped again in larger quantities than during the last four or five days.

MR. C. M. GRAY,

General Freight Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, being interviewed in regard to the situation, said that everything was serene on their road; they were still doing a very heavy business. Being asked whether they were accepting certified checks on banks that have not suspended, he replied that they did, but as a general rule they were demanding payment in currency. They were not able to deposit any money at present, using it for paying freight charges to Western roads, employes, and other current expenses, as fast as they were receiving it.

MR. HUGH RIDDLE,

Vice-President and General Superintendent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stated that there has been no improvement in their freight business. They were carrying neither stock nor grain, and but little merchandise. They have been accepting certified checks, and all the spare money in their possession they were depositing in the bank, as heretofore.

T. B. BLACKSTONE,

President of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad stated that their necessities required the use of all the currency they were likely to receive for several days and they could not, therefore, accept any checks on the banks, yet he hoped that reduced demands on their treasury might enable them to be more liberal in a few days. They did not demand currency for the purpose of locking it up. Business has not been reduced as largely as might have been expected. They were still transporting grain to Chicago at the rate of 100 cars per day. He had full confidence in the stability of our banks and business community.

JUDGE BECKWITH,

Solicitor of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, on being asked how the failure of Mr. Coolbaugh affected the railroads, replied that it reminded him of a little boy who fell from the beams in a barn. On striking the floor, the little fellow was asked whether he was hurt. His reply was: "It didn't do me any good." So it was with Mr. Coolbaugh's failure; it did not do any good.

MR. E. B. WADSWORTH,

General Freight-Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, said freight business had considerably improved for the last few days. Grain shipments were increasing. They were doing an immense lumber business, being behind 200 cars in their orders.

MR. AMOS T. HALL,

Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, said they were receiving currency. Their bank, the Union National, had closed, and they had no place to deposit checks. They received between $20,000 and $40,000 in currency every day, and he was putting it in circulation as fast as it came in. He distributed $20,000 on Monday between Burlington and Omaha, for back charges on grain. The currency was all staying in the West. They were paying their army of employes, and when bills against the road were presented by men who had hands to pay off they gave them currency. When they could not get currency for grain freight they took grain receipts, and collected the freight at the market rates where it was sold. They

(Continued on the Fifth Page.)

SHIPWRECKED.

Loss of the Brig Hampton on Lake Michigan.

Narrow Escape of the Crew from a Watery Grave.

They Escape on a Raft, and are Picked Up by a Passing Vessel.

Volumes have been written on the adventurous sailor whose home is the salt sea. The woes of his youth, the hardships of his manhood, and the perils which constantly beset him, have all been told with thrilling effect. The novelist, however, has accorded no such distinction to the sailor on the American lakes, though his life is not less adventurous than that of his brother on the ocean. It would be difficult to find, in all the literature of the sea, a narrative of a more exciting disaster, or narrower escape from death, than that narrated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday by George Hatchell, mate of the brig Hampton, of Racine.

This vessel sailed from Racine at half-past 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, for Fish Creek, Green Bay, where she was to undergo repairs. The mate says

SHE WAS AN OLD TUB

which had been sunk, and raised for the express purpose of being put into dry dock. He neglected to state why he and seven others consented to risk their lives in her during a trip up the lake. They met with a fair wind until between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time they were between Port Washington and Sheboygan, and about fifteen miles from shore. The wind, which was blowing from the northwest, increased to a gale with such suddenness that they were taken entirely by surprise, and scarcely knew what to do. The ship was pitched and sail shortened with all possible dispatch, but an hour and a half was consumed in the work. After it had been accomplished, the startling discovery was made that

THE SHIP HAD SPRUNG A LEAK

and there were two feet of water in the hold. The crew rushed for the pumps only to find they could not perform their functions. The straining of the old ship in the heavy sea had started all her timbers, and the pumps were fast and choked. Hatchell, the mate, went into the hold to free them, but the water had become so deep that he could do nothing, and he was compelled to return on deck and help make preparations to meet the worst.

When it was found that the vessel could not possibly be saved, the yawl-boat was launched. It had scarcely touched the water before it was hurled against the side of the sinking brig, and stove to pieces. The crew now gave up all hopes of escaping, and as they could feel the vessel

SETTLING UNDER THEM,

and the darkness and storm was constantly increasing, they became wild with fear of momentary death. With the exception of Hatchell, who is an old salt-water sailor, with some experience of wrecks, all the hands were green, and knew not what to do to help themselves. The Captain asked Hatchell if anything could be done, and the latter proposed to cut out the masts, and lighten the ship by relieving her of every iron thing on board. Consent was given, and the mainmast was lopped off, and then the foremast. Anchor and chains, stoves, boilers, and other ironware were cast into the waves, and, when all that could be conveniently dispensed with had been removed,

THE SHIP SHOWED SIGNS OF RELIEF.

It was only a momentary relief, however, for she soon began to sink again. Then the sailors brought their wet bedding on deck, and made bonfires of it to attract the attention of any passing craft. There was no response, and the ship still continued to sink.

The Captain again approached the mate and begged him to use his ingenuity to save the crew. Hatchell told him that the only thing that could be done would be to build a raft. The Captain replied that he had never built a raft and could not make the first move in that direction. Hatchell's salt water experience again stood him in hand, and he volunteered to construct the frail wood-work that was to be

THE LAST HOPE OF THE CREW.

He collected all the loose spars that were left in the cutting out of the masts, and lashed them securely together. He put all the wood into it that he could find, and even then it did not seem strong enough to bear the crew of eight.

The men watched eagerly the building of the raft, and when it was finished they wanted it launched immediately. Hatchell and the Captain strenuously objected to this, preferring to wait until the last moment before trusting themselves to it. The terror-stricken sailors, however, threatened, and then the mate was compelled to stand guard with an axe to prevent them from ruining all chances of escape in their precipitate haste. Acting under his orders, they clung to the ship for about an hour longer, and when it was about going under water the raft was thrown upon the waves. Hatchell threw the Captain's son, a boy of 15, from the deck, and the others got on the raft the best way they could. When the ship was going down it struck a corner of the raft, tipping it up, and

KNOCKING TWO MEN INTO THE WATER.

These were rescued with the greatest difficulty, and then the raft and the freight were entirely alone, the brig having disappeared from sight. According to the mate's story, the weight was so heavy that the raft was about two feet under water all the time, and the crew only saved themselves from drowning by holding on to the short pieces of rope which had been attached to the middles and ends of the spars composing the rudely-constructed float.

They were tossed about in the rough sea all night. At daylight on Monday morning they observed a vessel but a short distance from them, and cried out with all their might for help. They could discern the man at the wheel and the other members of the crew bustling about the deck, but they could not make them hear

THEIR CRIES FOR ASSISTANCE

or see their signals of distress. And the sail passed on and left them without hope. The wind was blowing strong from the northwest, and taking them rapidly from shore and out of the track of vessels. At noon on the same day they sighted another vessel bound for this port. Hatchell divested himself of his shirt, split it up the back, fastened it to a long board, and held it aloft as a flag.

THE SIGNAL WAS SEEN

by the vessel, and she bore down toward the raft. When near enough to it a boat was lowered from her, and the famished crew of the Hampton were rescued from their perilous position. The rescuing vessel was the Jo Vilas, of this port. Her crew treated the shipwrecked men with the greatest kindness, and brought them here yesterday morning, none the worse for their

TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

Since writing the above we have learned that the name of the Hampton's Captain is Thomas Lane. The steward was the only Chicago man among the crew of the ill-fated vessel. He is nicknamed "Dave," and that is all that our informant could tell us about him. He was one the men thrown into the lake when the sinking ship upset the raft.

PERSONAL.

T. D. Pease, Boston, is at the Briggs House.

Judge Baldwin, of Mississippi, is at the Gardner.

T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Sol. Siegel, of Salt Lake City, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. C. Bond, of Kalamazoo, is at the Gardner.

Charles Lippincott, of Philadelphia, is at the Sherman.

C. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York, is at the Sherman House.

W. E. Stewart, New York, is stopping at the Briggs House.

The Hon. J. C. Hartshorn, of Providence, is at the Sherman.

G. W. Child, of London, England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James Lyons, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman.

George W. Perego, of the Galesburg *Free Press*, is at the Sherman.

G. Dillon and wife, of Danville, are guests at the Briggs House.

F. A. Woolley, Grand Haven, is a guest at the Briggs House.

Dr. John A. McDonald, of Glencoe, Scotland, was at the Commercial yesterday.

Samuel Gould, J. C. Abbott, and George A. Curtis, of Boston, are at the Sherman.

Watts De Golyer leads the noon prayer-meeting to-day in the M. E. Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

E. A. Warfield, Boston; A. B. Boman, Oshkosh; Charles A. McNair, St. Louis; H. S. Sackett, Berlin; and H. H. Harris, Louisiana, are guests at the Grand Pacific.

A. Y. Claggett, New York; H. R. Gardner, Michigan; S. S. Montague, Sacramento, Cal.; J. H. Briggs, New York; and A. Carpenter, of Illinois, are registered at the Gardner.

It is rumored, on what seems to be excellent authority, that Senator Logan and George Bangs, Postal Car Superintendent, have purchased the *Inter-Ocean* newspaper. There can hardly be any doubt as to the truth of the rumor, as it is about time that paper changed hands again.

S. M. [illegible], Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has been appointed General Ticket Agent of the International, Houston & Great Northern Railroad. He will leave for his new position at Houston this evening. Mr. Taylor, of the General Superintendent's office, will succeed Mr. Miller as Assistant Passenger Agent of the road.

The following are among the arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: C. B. Chandler, Boston; E. M. Stedman, Vinton, Ia.; C. M. Worth and wife, Dakota; N. Cohen, New York; John W. Grosbeck, San Antonio, Texas; W. E. King, Plymouth; C. B. Alden, Ames, Ia.; G. N. Morgan, Covington, Ky.; W. Whiting, St. Paul; B. H. Copp, Madison.

The following is a list of Chicagoans registered, at latest mail-advices, at various points in Europe: London: Gen. J. M. Cowan, A. B. Pullman. Paris: Mrs. M. E. Buckingham and Miss E. Buckingham, Miss Anne Butler, E. S. Condon, Miss E. A. Haseltine, Dr. Fred J. Rano, Dr. E. F. Ingals, Mrs. L. V. Parsons and Miss Parsons, Miss S. C. Rogers, Walter Singer and Mrs. R. Singer, Mrs. Douglas Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Thomasson, D. Torrance and family. Chamouni: Joseph S. Reynolds and Miss Birdie Reynolds, Capt. De Haven. Geneva: Isaac N. Arnold and family. Lucerne: Will H. Perry and Fred B. Perry, Mrs. O. Sherman and Miss Sherman, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Trimble, the Rev. E. Forter and family. Interlaken: Charles S. Mann and family. Wiesbaden: J. A. Cutler and family, Miss Lizzie Hempstead, Miss Josephine Lorrian. Heidelberg: Miss Dora Bruning, Mrs. W. Hesing, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Otis, F. A. Otis, Miss Jennie E. Otis, and Miss Lillie A. Otis. Baden-Baden: Miss Drummond. Vienna: Miss Annie E. Hobart, Charles R. Aiken, J. S. Swartley.

Galignani says Pere Hyacinthe has abandoned the clerical garb.

Petroleum V. Nasby loses $18,000 by the failure of Kenna & Smith.

The late Dr. Nelaton, of Paris, left property valued at 7,000,000 francs.

Chief-Justice Ripley, of Minnesota, was struck with paralysis on Saturday, and is not likely to recover.

Mr. Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has been favorably mentioned for Mayor of that city.

The Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 24th ult. announces the appointment of J. W. Wham as Register of the Land Office at Salt Lake City. Mr. Wham is a friend of Senator Logan.

Gen. Robert Patterson, still living in fine health in Philadelphia, in his 82d year, was a Captain in the regular army in the second war with England (1812), sixty-one years ago.

Judge Richard Busteed, United States District Court for Alabama, has determined to resign Feb. 1, 1874. Then he proposes to go into the practice of law in New York City, with Rufus Andrews.

There are very few whisky bloats among the Wisconsin newspaper men,—not to exceed a dozen; and there are 100 or more who believe in and practice total abstinence.—*Fond du Lac Commonwealth.*

Wickliffe, defaulting Auditor of Louisiana, has been arrested at Brookneals, Campbell County, Va., where had been living for some time, under the name of Worsham, and had been speculating in tobacco.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, has removed to Albany County, where he has purchased, in connection with a Mr. Potter, the ranch formerly occupied by Mr. Dana. The new stock-raising firm is entitled Potter & Campbell.

An immediate contrast in the English Probate Office: John Stuart Mill, philosopher, died worth £14,000; Benjamin Grigsby, potato merchant of Shoreditch, died worth £320,000. The philosopher was perhaps surprised at having so much to leave; the potato man probably regretted having so little.

Edward L. Barney, of New Bedford, Mass., has sued the Springfield *Union*, the New Bedford *Standard*, and several other papers, for libel, on the ground that they copied the widely-published report that he, as one of the tellers at the Republican caucus in New Bedford, preceding the State Convention, abstracted enough Washburn votes to elect the Butler delegates, including himself.

Gov. Beveridge has appointed Thomas S. Ridgeway, of Shawneetown; E. S. Russell, of Mount Carmel; James Roberts, of Carbondale; L. M. Phillips, of Nashville; and J. F. Wilkin, of Marshall, Trustees for the Southern Normal University at Carbondale. It is not known yet just when the institution will be opened for the reception of pupils. It will need further aid from the State before it can be done.

Now, that the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co. are in the hands of a Register in Bankruptcy, would be the proper time to ascertain whether or not the Hon. John Sherman has been quietly participating in their profits. By going far enough back, it might be found that the Hon. Hugh McCulloch was a partner also, when Secretary of the Treasury. An examination by the Register of the private memorandum books of the firm will be in order.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Rev. Abijah P. Cummings, deceased, was a former editor of the New York *Observer*, and while living succeeded in securing for his heirs over 2,100 shares of different kinds of stocks, all of which are not to-day worth 2,100 cents. But he had not fooled all his money away. A large sum remained in cash, and this, with the worthless bonds he disposed of, or tried to, with a will which is so drawn that the Westchester Surrogate does not know what the deceased intended to do with his property.

RESOLVED.

Some of the Resolutions to be Presented at Hesing's Meeting Next Saturday Night.

Amid the financial excitement the Germanico-Hibernico saloon party are plotting and planning against the happiness of a community already distracted by matters of more vital importance. There was a consultation of the "leaders" yesterday, and the platform to be presented at the Saturday meeting was outlined. They determined to take advantage of the misfortunes of the country, and it was decided to embody in the platform resolutions substantially as follows:

Resolved, That Congress be called immediately in extra session.

Resolved, That Congress issue a sufficient amount of greenbacks, say $14,000,000 or $20,000,000, to cheapen and make plenty the money of the country, and thus draw it into the banks.

Resolved, That Congress repeal the bankrupt law.

Resolved, That Congress replace the notes of suspended National Banks with greenbacks.

Resolved, That the city issue from $400,000 to $500,000 of scrip for immediate wants.

Resolved, That the coming tax-sale be postponed.

Resolved, That the License law be enforced hereafter as it was enforced under the administration of former Mayors, before the advent of the present Superintendent of Police, Washburn.

This is as far as they have got, but they intend to go much further, and embrace all the evils to which the human race is subject, and resolve that they be remedied forthwith. The following are humbly suggested as additional resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress be kept in session always.

Resolved, That Congress vote every man, woman, and baby $500 a head.

Resolved, That Congress repeal the Sunday law.

Resolved, That everything is going to smash, and we are everything.

Resolved, That a bird in the hand is better than a dozen in the neighboring shrubbery.

Resolved, That Rountree shall be Mayor.

Resolved, That all is vanity.

Resolved, That Dan shall be City Treasurer.

Resolved, That "Buffalo" Miller be County Treasurer.

Resolved, That we won't go home till morning.

Resolved, That we'll have the Matz plan yet.

Resolved, That we'll all take several drinks.

Resolved, That hic-hic-hic-hic—

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held this morning at 10 o'clock.

The members of the Christian Union Gymnasium will give a free entertainment at their hall, No. 1062 Indiana avenue, on Friday evening. Prof. Brastus, of Milwaukee, will take part in the exercises.

There will be a regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association this evening at 8 o'clock at their room, No. 158 State street, third floor.

The Board of Police met yesterday afternoon as usual, but transacted no business of importance. Special Patrolman Christian Shelly was discharged for intoxication, and the Board adjourned.

There were more vessels loaded with lumber in the market yesterday than at any previous time during the last five years, over 150 lying in the river between Randolph and State street bridges.

The Chicago Dramatic Association will meet in their hall, No. 88 LaSalle street, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. It is especially requested that all members of the Association will attend, as business of importance will be presented.

The seventh annual course of instruction in the Chicago College of Pharmacy will be inaugurated this evening; the introductory address will be delivered by Dr. D. B. Trimble at the hall of the college, No. 77 Dearborn street. All interested are invited.

The fourteenth regular winter session of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital will be inaugurated this evening at 8 o'clock, in the College Building, No. 287 Cottage Grove avenue. Dr. A. E. Small, President of the institution, will deliver an address, to which the public and profession are invited.

Two roughs, named "Speckled Paddy" and "Briney Lamb," fired several shots at one another at the corner of Canal and Forquer streets, on Monday afternoon. Unfortunately, none of the shots took effect, and in ten minutes afterward the duelists were seen drinking beer together. The police report of the matter very gravely reads that "the police are in hot pursuit of the participants."

The Superintendent of the Relief Employment Bureau, No. 53 LaSalle street, states that he has had more orders for laboring men in the last two days than at any time during the past two weeks. This would indicate that the panic has not, as yet, seriously affected the prospects of the laboring men of this city.

To-day the Jews are celebrating the Day of Atonement (Yom Kepur). This is the most sacred of all the Jewish holidays, and in consequence all the stores of our Hebrew fellow citizens will be closed. The day is observed by total abstinence from either food or drink, and the Synagogues will be open for Divine services the entire day.

The trial of the new Coles steam fire-engine seems to be developing a series of unsatisfactory conditions in its bowels in marked contrast with the engines hitherto purchased by the city. The Fire Marshal is endeavoring to doctor the pumps, valves, and things which seem to be out of order in the hope of getting her to work long enough to accept her.

James Frazer, driver of an express wagon, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Forrest, of Lake View, charged with assault with intent to commit rape on a little girl 10 or 11 years old. Justice Tenbroeck held Frazer in the sum of $1,000 to appear before the Criminal Court, and, failing to give the required bail, he was committed to the County Jail.

A collection taken up last evening among Sinai congregation (*Jewish Reform*), at the close of divine service, under the auspices of their minister, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, for the benefit of the Shreveport sufferers (of course without distinction of creed), realized the handsome sum of $460. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the other Jewish congregations of this city to-day (the Day of Atonement).

The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have a consignment of the celebrated Dublin tracts, via Red Line, from Boston. They fill one car, and some person, who took the trouble to count them, found that there were 1,400,000. They will be distributed in our hotels, depots, street and steam-cars, barber-shops, saloons, and the street-corners, wherever persons will be found idle wanting reading-matter.

A man named Aaron Noble Davis was arrested last Sunday on the charge of bigamy, and was locked up at the Union Street Police Station. Yesterday, the case came up for trial before Justice Van t'Woud. The evidence offered by the second wife made out Davis to be, not only a bigamist, but a scoundrel. She stated that it was her husband's habit to come home drunk, and to beat her till she became insensible; that often he had attempted to outrage his little daughter, a girl 15 years of age; and that, finally, he ran away from her, taking with him $75.

A gentleman writes from South Lynne to state that an aged couple, named Allen, are camped between that place and Brighton, in their wagon. They are on the road from Pennsylvania to Lone Rock, Wis., and their horses have either strayed or have been stolen. They have no funds, and, therefore, any person having possession of these animals are requested to return them to their owners. One is a dark-bay horse, upward of 12 years old, stiff in the knees, and having a bunch in his forehead from the effects of a kick. The other is a gray mare, 11 years old, having the right shoulder enlarged, and a bunch under the left ear.

The West Side grocers, stimulated by the action of their South Side brethren, held a meeting last evening, at Grow's Opera-House, on the corner of Madison street and Bishop court. The Chair was taken by Mr. Curtis, but no one was appointed Secretary of the meeting, which was attended by about sixty members of the trade. The question of the evening was "Cash or Credit," money in the till or accounts on the book, and the feeling of the meeting was decidedly in favor of the former. The speeches on the occasion were characterized by the same peculiarities which made the South Side meeting so interesting. The decided preference which the grocer's ear ever shows for the click of coin on the counter to the too prevalent "Ma wants you to hang up that pound of tea," or "Pa says, will you please 'stand off' that bottle of 'rye' till Saturday night," was clearly made apparent, and as the evening passed it became evident that some gigantic effort to free the grocers from the insidious chain in whose folds a false system has entwined them, would stoutly be made. Every minute it became more and more apparent that such would prove the case, but, unhappily, all the eloquence proved in vain. No concerted action was decided upon, and, after a resolution to meet the South Side grocers on Monday evening, at such place as the latter might choose, was passed, a motion to adjourn was carried, and the grocers separated.

THE PHILOSOPHERS.

The Chicago Philosophical Society, to the number of about 160, held an interesting meeting in the lecture-room of the M. E. Church Block yesterday evening, and an erudite and exhaustive lecture was delivered by Dr. R. N. Foster, on the subject of "Assimilation."

At the conclusion of the lecture, the thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Foster, and a resolution was adopted to place a copy of the lecture in the archives of the Society.

It was moved that the next meeting of the Society be held next Saturday evening. In the course of discussion, it was suggested that the Constitution required the election of officers at the first meeting in October, and that this change of day would spring this election on the Society at short notice. The motion was finally withdrawn, and the day of next meeting was fixed for Saturday, Oct. 11. A motion was then made to have the Committee on the Constitution nominate officers to be voted upon at the next meeting. An amendment was then moved, that there be a committee of three appointed to recommend various names for each office, and, after a varied discussion, the mover of the amendment withdrew it, and the Constitutional Committee was voted to nominate officers. One gentleman, thinking that "there wasn't any enthusiasm" in the vote, it was voted to add three names to the Committee, and the names of Gen. Buford, Dr. Abbott, and Judge Graham were added to the Committee.

A considerable debate was had upon the question of voting thanks to the daily press, and requesting them to publish Dr. Foster's lecture in full. The discussion here became quite amusing, and the latter portion of the question was declared out of order, while the first was unanimously carried. The Secretary received the names of nine new members, and the Society adjourned. The membership now numbers fifty-six, with a prospect of rapid increase.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

The Police Department yesterday received a dispatch from Erie, Pa., which stated that Jerry Cashman, who murdered Thomas Quinn, on the morning of the 21st instant, on board the propeller Gordon Campbell, while the vessel lay at the foot of LaSalle street, Chicago, had been arrested at that place, and would be delivered to the police authorities of Chicago whenever they should demand him. It has been ascertained that Cashman deserted the boat as soon as he discovered that the victim of his malice was dying. He lurked about the docks until Monday morning, when he shipped on board a schooner bound for Erie. The authorities at that city, having received an accurate description of him from the police of this city, were on the alert to detect his arrival at that point. He was arrested on Monday evening, just after he left the schooner. He had made some attempt to disguise himself, but was betrayed into the hands of the police by some pretending friends. An officer will leave Chicago this morning for Erie, and will return with the prisoner on Friday. The principal witness on the trial of the case will be Thomas McMillian, the sailor who was arrested a few days ago, and for whom the fatal blow was probably intended.

A FABLE OF FINANCE.

BY A BRUISED BROKER.

There was a rich banker in Wall street renowned,
With clerks a small army and desks all around;
His offices stately presented a mass
Of fancy black-walnut and costly plate-glass.

(CHORUS—Properly rebuking impertinent curiosity as to a matter of strictly private concern:)
In the banking, insurance, or railroading line,
'Tis the custom your rivals in style to outshine;
But if pressed with the question, Whence cometh the pay?
I must answer—Ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

This banker received the deposits of those
Who wanted them safe from burglarious foes;
And likewise of people with funds to invest
In ventures returning the interest best.

(CHORUS—Explaining how you pay your interest upon the deposits left with you, and yet make a small stake by the generous transaction:)
When you give me your riches to keep till you call,
In a Stock or a Loan do I put them out all,
But supposing Stock falls, or the Loan's lost—you say?
Then it's—Tooral, ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

No end of accounts in this manner came in,
Of anxious to save, and of anxious to win;
And ev'ry one said, what a fortune must be
Inclosed in the vaults of this man's treas-u-ry?

(CHORUS—Showing that therein exists a trifling error, scarcely worth mentioning:)
It is quite banking custom such fortune to lend,
To a railroad or bank for its next dividend;
Then if all goes on well there's usurious pay,
If it doesn't—Ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

At last this rich banker in finances skilled,
With schemes for a Highway most novel was filled;
The same to be called, when its tracks were all laid,
The Huge-Universal-Mid-Bound'ry-Up-Grade.

(CHORUS—Coolly setting forth the geography of this great undertaking, and its sources of rich revenue:)
'Twas from Pole unto Pole that this Highway should go,
To the great Open Sea of the Arctic, you know;
Many tourists take up, bears and seals bring away,
With a—Tooral, ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

He called on the rich to subscribe for the Shares,
And also the poor who would be millionaires;
'Twas int'rest in gold they would pay in a trice,
Secured by a good bond and mortgage on Ice.

(CHORUS—Defining the great ease of manner with which aforesaid interest could be paid:)
From the money paid down for the Stock, he could meet
All the int'rest prescribed, till the Road was complete;
And, at last, if the work didn't happen to pay,
Why the Shares were—Ri-tooral, ritooral, li-day!)

With praise of the scheme ev'ry paper was full,
And each money-editor in it a "bull;"
'Twill greatly Develop Our Country, they said,
And show if John Franklin's alive or is dead.

(CHORUS—Delicately intimating why journalism is never backward in encouraging a noble public enterprise of this nature:)
There are journals so sanguine of Railroad success,
That a part of the Stock they themselves may possess;
And if how they came by it you'd have them betray,
They will tell you—Ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

The banker's depositors caught at the thing,
And cried, let us into this gold-bearing ring;
And so did the people all over the land,
Who other stocks had, or the money, on hand.

(CHORUS—Expressive of the childlike trust reposed in the wisdom and honor of the Few by the Many:)
If a few wealthy men of good mercantile fames,
To an Enterprise lend their respectable names,
It must surely be just what its managers say—
Or the signers are—Tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

Then ten Savings Banks purchased Shares in it, too,
And banks of all kinds bought the Stock as it grew;
And model Trust Companies took it in trade,—
This Huge-Universal-Mid-Bound'ry-Up-Grade.

(CHORUS—Indicating the judicious policy followed by such institutions in such case:)
If your Trust-institution, your bank, or its like,
On a good speculation believes it can strike,
It is not slow to reap what it can in that way;
Though it sometimes—Ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)

At last there were millions invested therein,
And waiting for trips on the Road to begin,
When some one discovered, and told, with a bawl,
No road of the kind had been builded at all!

(CHORUS—Informing the reader how it might have happened that the H. U. M. B. U. G. was not built:)
In the cost of proclaiming the Bonds are for sale,
And of working the market that holders shan't fail,
Such a very large sum is exhausted, some way,
That the Railroad itself is—Ri-tooral, li-day!)

Down tumbled the Stock, with a rush, at the sound,
And banks, brokers, buyers, in frenzy were found;
And when to the banker the multitude went,
They found he'd "suspended" and paid not a cent!

(CHORUS—To be sung with great animation in the nearest Bankrupt Court:)
There are railroads too many this day in the land,
And the stock of the best scarcely profits the hand;
But to buy into more, with the hope that they'll pay,
Is a—Tooral, ri-tooral, ri-tooral, li-day!)
—*Orpheus C. Kerr in the New York Graphic.*

ANOTHER DEAD-LOCK.

The County Commissioners Make an Even Split on the Question of Providing Quarters for the Recorder of Deeds.

The Board of County Commissioners had an adjourned meeting yesterday, President Miller in the Chair; all the members were present but Mr. Singer.

The Board went into Committee of the Whole on the question of selecting a building in which to put the Recorder's office.

A letter was read from Obadiah Jackson, offering to build an additional vault if his building was rented. M. L. Scudder offered to rent room in the building on Washington street, east of the Chamber of Commerce, for $4,000 a year, and to erect in the basement a vault with a capacity of 9,000 cubic feet.

Mr. Ashton offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is evident that no proper central place can be rented at any reasonable figure for a recording department,

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be and they are hereby instructed to have appropriate quarters provided by an additional story on the Jail and Criminal Court building, according to the plans and specifications of the architects; *provided*, that the same can be done at an expense not to exceed $12,000; and *provided further*, that nothing shall be done which will in any way interfere with existing contracts, or relieve the contractors from their present obligations.

Mr. Ashton supported it, since it was desirable to concentrate the county offices, since it would be a saving in money, as the rent paid would be twice as much as the $12,000, and the work could be done by November.

Mr. Galloway denied the truth of the preamble. There were central places offered at a low rent, and he moved to strike the preamble out. He was also opposed to putting anything on the jail. The roof was nearly done, only the iron-sheeting to be put on. Nor would the ceiling-joists be strong enough to make a floor for a Recorder's office. The addition would cause delay, and keep the county offices where they were all winter.

Mr. Harrison opposed the project, since the place was damp, inconvenient, and out of the way, and praised his plan of renting a lot, and the county building upon it.

Mr. Miller explained why he should vote for the additional story, against which he had formerly voted. He did so since it was hard to find vault room, and since the recent crisis made it difficult to sell Cook County bonds. There was an immense debt, public and private. Taxes were heavy to bear, and would be still more burdensome if an attempt were made to erect a Court-House now. If he got a chance he should offer the following:

WHEREAS, This city has been visited with a conflagration, destroying the greater portion thereof; and

WHEREAS, In the rebuilding of the same, many have assumed burdens which will require the strictest economy to liquidate; and

WHEREAS, The burden of taxes is already as great as ought to be laid on the people, and as all improvements will have to be done with borrowed money, adding still further to the taxable thereof; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the further consideration of the building of a Court-House ought to be postponed to the year 1876.

Since they could not have a Court-House for years, and since they could not hire a good place, he felt compelled to favor the additional story on the jail.

Mr. Ashton consented to drop his preamble.

Mr. Clough wanted to go on with the Court-House, and was opposed to transferring all the county offices to the North Side. He was constrained to believe the real reason for delay had not been stated, and that there was a quiet effort to carry the matter over till after the election.

Mr. Harrison believed the present proposition was the result of a trade. He did not think the present a good time for building a Court-House, but he did not want it postponed to put another story on the jail.

Mr. Bogue did not think it possible to get proper rooms at the jail.

Mr. Clough moved to amend the resolution by putting in $5,000 instead of $12,000. The fact was, they could not build the additional story for $20,000.

Mr. Clough's amendment was lost, as was one by Mr. Galloway to fix it at $10,000.

The resolution was then lost—yeas, 7; nays, 7—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, and Miller—7.

Nays—Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, and Jones—7.

The Committee rose, and the Board adjourned.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

The Board of Health held their regular session yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business of any public consequence. The weekly mortality report was received and the report of the Health Officer. The latter, referring to the new works of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company at the Stock-Yards, says that they "will soon, doubtless, add their quota to the already tainted air of that neighborhood." He further states that "some additional authority to that conferred by existing ordinances or regulations is needed to give sufficient control of establishments of this kind." The cholera having entirely disappeared from the city, the temporary hospital on Arnold street has been discontinued. Until the monetary stringency subsides, prosecutions for failures to make sewer connections have been discontinued. There have been 557 nuisances abated during the week, and a considerable quantity of articles of food have been condemned as unfit for use.

The record of deaths shows a total of 224 for the week ending Sept. 27, 1873, an increase of 8 over the preceding week, and an increase of 25 over the same week last year. The males were 119, females 105. Married, 53; single, 171, showing that an unmarried person stands over three times as many chances of dying as a married one. The deaths under 5 years of age were 143, and under 1 year, 86. The principal causes of death were: Cholera infantum, 34; convulsions, 28; typhoid fever, 16; tabes mesenterica, 10; consumption, 9; dysentery, 8; small-pox, 7; accidents, violence, etc., 7. The highest percentage of mortality was in the Fifteenth Ward, where there was 1 death for every 1,054 persons, and the lowest percentage was in the Fourth Ward, where the ratio was 1 to 5,611. The average in the whole city was 1 to 1,193 persons. The health of the city, on the whole, may be considered good.

The St. Louis City-Warrant Scheme.

From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 28.

We regret that the first wild and ill-advised project for printing bits of paper and calling them money, that the bank suspension might have been expected to bring forth, should originate in St. Louis. We regret that it should come from Mayor Brown, and be favorably entertained by the City Council. It is unwise, uncalled for, precipitate, and, if adopted, will produce mischief. We had one issue of city warrants in St. Louis—in 1861, and although there were many more and better reasons for the step then than can be urged now—an opening war, a disappearance of gold, a depreciation of bank notes 10 to 20 per cent, and the entire absence of bills less than $5—notwithstanding all these considerations in favor of the issue of city warrants in 1861, it would have been better if it had never been made. The frauds connected with the reissue of the warrants several years afterwards were discovered and made known; but the extent of those frauds was never completely developed. Good official authority estimates that the city lost $100,000 by them, which is a good deal more than the imagined benefit of the scheme was worth.

Suppose Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia—suppose all the cities, towns and villages in the United States follow the example proposed for St. Louis—how inextricable would be the confusion, and how seriously it would complicate a monetary situation already sufficiently perplexing! With five hundred different kinds of currency, of an indefinite amount, suddenly set afloat in the country, redeemable at the pleasure of city and town officials, our condition would be in peril of becoming as bad as that of France during the days of the assignats, or that of our Southern States under their fifteen hundred millions of Confederate bills. And this is not all; such a scheme, if it should be general, would protract the present bank suspension indefinitely; for there is nothing easier than to replace a good currency with a worse one, and nothing more difficult in the realm of finance than to replace a bad currency with a better. There is plenty of money in the country, already, for all its wants. It is temporarily withheld from circulation at present, but it cannot be thus withheld many days longer. It is bound to come forth to perform its accustomed functions; if the banks will not pay it out voluntarily, they will be forced to do it involuntarily, and this fact, the intense and rapid thought which the situation has provoked is leading the banks themselves to recognize. If our City Council will have a little patience, the situation will solve itself much more satisfactorily than they can do it.

With all due respect to Mayor Brown and Councilman Bain, we must say they do not appreciate the extraordinary condition of affairs. We are suffering from a cataclysm of indebtedness; we have been halted in our tracks, with a peremptory demand, first on the banks, and through them on all who owe debts, to pay up. The case requires the most careful, deliberate, and conservative treatment. But Mayor Brown and certain members of the Council propose to treat the malady with a fresh dose of the cause that produced it; they propose to contract another debt of $300,000, and thus set an example, which, if generally imitated, would plunge the country still deeper in embarrassment, and invite a still profounder revulsion.

DAKOTA.

The Dakota Southern Railroad—Improved Lands—Yankton—The Railroad Difficulty—The Murder of Gen. McCook.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Sept. 27, 1873.

It is one of the mysteries to Eastern men who travel through the West to know how it is possible for large towns to be built in the same space of time that older villages would take to erect a second store or blacksmith-shop. Yankton is one of the live cities of the West, and, from a small trading-post, it has advanced to a town of $3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and almost before its nearest neighbors were aware of its existence. In January last, the

DAKOTA SOUTHERN RAILROAD

was completed from Sioux City, a distance of about 61 miles, and is now doing a business simply astonishing. The first two weeks in September, 100 carloads of wheat were shipped from three stations on this road. The grade is light, being only 8 feet to the mile, except for a short distance, where it reaches about 20 feet. The business is increasing with great rapidity, and I only withhold the figures for the reason that the reader might find it difficult to believe them.

I expected, after leaving Sioux City, to find just such a country as I had already traveled over,—prairies sparsely settled, with here and there a clump of poplar sprouts, dignified with the appellation of grove; but I was both surprised and delighted, after crossing the Big Sioux River, to find myself in one of the most beautiful valleys I ever saw. I have traveled over the mountains and across the plains of the States that have been settled for centuries, where the hand of civilization has added tenfold to the natural beauties; yet never have I seen a valley so lovely and grand as that through which passes the Dakota Southern Railroad. The bluffs are gently sloping, and rise to the height of over 200 feet above the plain, which varies in width from 1 to 15 miles.

Dakota Territory was most fortunate in the

CHARACTER OF HER PIONEERS,

who were men of energy and great probity, through whose efforts that section of our domain has been saved from the voracity of land-speculators. For scores of miles up the valleys of the beautiful Vermillion and James Rivers, there is not a single lot except in the hands of actual settlers; and, for 50 miles on the table-lands, a house can be seen on almost every quarter-section of land, while, across the Iowa line, there lies a waste of land that is frightful to look upon. From five to twenty stacks of grain can be counted on every one of these lots, while untold amounts of hay have been cut. To say that I was astonished while viewing this country, is giving my feelings but a shadow of description. It seemed so utterly beyond comprehension that thousands upon thousands had traveled over vacant prairie lands for hundreds of miles, far away from railroads, schools, and churches, that I was not prepared to believe it true until I had ocular proof.

The railroad had followed this energetic people, who are now reaping a rich harvest from the privations of pioneer-life.

YANKTON

is beautifully situated on the Missouri River, and must be the leading city in the Territory of which it is now the Capital. The great drawback of all Western towns is a lack of building-material. Lumber is always high, and brick and stone unattainable. But Yankton has been favored above all her sister-towns in this respect, as her bluffs are filled with a stone that would certainly send us all crazy if we could get it in some of our Eastern towns. It is a sort of lime-rock, and is called chalk-stone, from its peculiar characteristics. When first quarried, it is soft, and can be cut in any desired shape by a cross-cut saw. It becomes hard after a short exposure to the atmosphere, and is found to be as durable as brick. I saw one house of good dimensions, the stone for which was quarried and sawed out, and the walls completed, in eight days; and one meets many less pretentious-looking houses on many fashionable streets in Chicago. And right here allow me to say that we were indebted to Judge W. W. Brookings, one of the oldest citizens of the Territory, and a firm believer in the future greatness of Yankton, for such courtesies as strangers always find agreeable, and never fail to appreciate.

THE RAILROAD-DIFFICULTY.

Style is everything, and, to be in style, Yankton must have her railroad troubles. The city, knowing full well that she had no future without means of communication with the outer world, made liberal offers of assistance to any company that would build a road. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were issued, from which were realized $60,000. As long as there was a probability that the road would not prove a paying one, the officials of the city were anxious to have this fund considered as a bonus; but, since it has been practically demonstrated that it will be one of the best paying roads in the United States, the Company have been sued for stock to the amount of the face of the bonds. In justice to the people of that section, I should say that this action is clearly against the wishes of a large majority; and, judging from circumstances, the matter has been worked up by impecunious lawyers who are suffering for business. This difficulty now seems to be in a fair way for settlement.

THE MURDER OF GEN. M'COOK.

Shall I say a word of Gen. McCook, who was murdered here so recently? The hall remains exactly in the same condition as when the murder was committed, and, when viewing the overturned stove, the bloody floor and chairs, and the broken window, it seemed as though the conflict was but just closed, and that the victim must yet be near. I talked with two men who saw every move of Wintermute, who agree that his movements were deliberate. The idea is scouted here of his shooting in self-defense or from any personal fear, and it has been only by exercising extreme caution that he has been saved from popular violence. N.

A Murderer's Confession.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, Sept. 24.

William S. Pattee, who murdered his wife last week at New Hampton, says that during Saturday night Mrs. Pattee got up and prayed and sung in an adjoining room; then she went back to bed. She had a light in her hand. Placing the light on a table, she approached the bed, and, catching Pattee by the whiskers, said: "Now I will beard the lion in his den." Pattee instantly caught her, putting one hand over her mouth, and the other over her nose. He also ran his finger down her throat, and she bit it, leaving the scar. In that manner he held her until she became still. He supposed she had fainted. He got up and took the light, and holding it near her face discovered she was dead. He was horror-struck at the situation, and for some moments at a perfect loss to know what to do. At length he hit upon the suicide idea, and thought he could so dispose of the body as to convince persons that she had taken her own life. He then procured a rope, and, placing it around the neck of Mrs. Pattee, carried the body to the closet. After hanging it up he left it in the manner in which it was found by the neighbors on Sunday morning. He could not tell the exact time of night when he killed her. After disposing of the body he turned to make up the bed. While he was choking his wife the blood came from her nose and besmeared his hands. In the struggle both fell on to the side of the bed and the pillow-case got stained with blood. When he went to make up the bed he noticed the bloody pillow and took off the case and concealed it, and that accounts for the pillow-case being missed when the search was made on Sunday morning. After the body had been hung up and the bed arranged, Pattee passed some time in endeavoring to discover and obliterate any trace which might remain of the murder. Then in the awful stillness and solemnity of the night, he sat down in the room adjoining the closet where hung the bruised body of his wife, and remained there an hour or more till the morning came.

A Man Kills His Son.

From the Trenton (Mo.) Republican, Sept. 25.

We learn from the Rev. J. F. Farley that Mr. Elias Spurgeon, living some five miles south of Ravanna, in Mercer County, killed his son, William Spurgeon, on last Friday. The two were digging potatoes together, and had some falling out, when the young man struck at his father with the hoe. The blow was warded off, but repeated by the son, when the father caught the hoe and jerked it out of the son's hand and struck him on the head, fracturing the skull. There was not a more respectable, peaceable, and Christian family in the county.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, and corresponding periods last year, ending Sept. 27:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m.	34,024	868,257	914,418
Shingles, m.	16,796	391,649	418,670
Lath, m.	2,679	68,369	88,329

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time, 1872.
Lumber, m.	16,478	868,257	301,013
Shingles, m.	11,280	391,649	633,122
Lath, m.	2,048	68,369	38,568

During the past six days cargo lumber has been very dull, and prices are considerably lower than last week. The docks have been full, and at present the river is full of lumber-laden craft which arrived on Monday morning. Owing to the panic, and consequent scarcity of currency, trade has come to a stand-still. A few cargoes have been sold each day, the sellers being willing to accept lower prices for cash, but the supply is very large and diminishes slowly. Piece stuff is quoted at $8.60@9.00, and common to good boards at $8.60@15.00. Lath and shingles are nominally unchanged. The brokers have received instructions from the lumbermen not to send out any more vessels, and many of the mills at the east shore ports have already stopped work, and probably will not resume until the prospects are more flattering than at present. To-day, quite a number of cargoes were sold to country dealers, prices ranging from $8.00@9.00 for Ludington and Manistee cargoes of joists and scantling. The offerings at the docks are still large. We quote: Choice mill-run boards and strips, $14.00@15.50; good do, $12.00@13.00; common to medium, $9.00@10.00; joists and scantlings, $8.00@10.00; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

There is no demand for vessels, and freights are nominal at $2.00 for Muskegon, and $2.50 for Manistee.

AT THE YARDS.

At the yards a tolerably fair business was transacted, considering the circumstances, and prices are generally sustained. Dealers are operating with caution, and many are confining themselves as much as possible to a cash business. Prices are unchanged, but are shaded occasionally for currency. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	40.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	32.00	@35.00
A stock boards	35.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.50	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.50	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	18.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@16.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.80	@ 2.00
A or Star	4.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track	3.37½	@ 3.50
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $38.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.20; wagon poles, each, 45@50c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—2:30 p. m.—Wheat—Spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; Corn, 32s 9d@33s. Receipts of wheat the last three days, 43,000 qrs, 34,000 American; corn, 14,000 qrs, all American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Evening—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8⅞@9d; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,100; speculation and export, 2,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average quality, 12s 7d@12s 9d; red Western spring, 11s 10d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 6d. Corn, 32s 9d@33s. Flour, 28s@30s. Cheese, 41s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short ribs, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 30—5 p. m.—The demand for discount to-day at the Bank of England, as well as in the open market, has been very heavy at 5 per cent. Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; on account, 92⅞@92⅞. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 94⅛; of '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 91⅛; Erie, 43⅛.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30.—5-20s of 1862, 95⅛.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—Rentes, 58f 12½c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,428 head; total for the week, 2,023 head. This is the lightest run of cattle at this point in fifteen years. The supply, however, is equal to the demand, there being 100 loads left over from last week. Dealers say this light run will give an opportunity to clear the Eastern markets, and give a good start when the financial markets are improved. The market was slow and dull, holders asking ¼@½c advance on last week's prices. Sales not sufficient to establish prices. Buyers hanging off. Sales, 57 Texas steers, averaging 1,029 lbs, at $3.75; 30 Indiana steers, averaging 980 lbs, at $4.12½; 18 Michigan steers, averaging 964 lbs, at $3.62½; 18 Michigan cows and heifers, averaging 1,049 lbs, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400; total for the week, 8,300. Market not fairly opened; sales 417 head Michigan sheep, av 80 to 89 lbs, at $4.00@4.50; 98 Illinois sheep, av 84 lbs, at $3.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,800; total for the week, 3,100. Market active at 20c per cwt advance. All stock in pens sold; sales, 1,000 Illinois hogs, av 200 to 300 lbs, at $4.90@5.00; 500 Ohio and Michigan hogs, ranging from 199 to 235 lbs, at $4.80@4.95. Desirable hogs for New York market, averaging 180 lbs, would have brought $5.10.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The trade movement was more active to-day in jobbing branches, and manufacturers' agents report fair sales to city and country jobbers. Heavy standard sheetings, bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels were in good demand and firm. Cotton bags were quiet and irregular. Prints, spot and dark madder prints were more active. Wool flannels, blankets, and repellants are selling freely, and are firm in price.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—Wool was flat and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 52@55c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 45@48c; Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine at 46@48c; medium, 45@50c; coarse, 45@47c; combing, washed, 57@62c; do unwashed, 42@43c; Colorado, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 20@25c; extra and Merino, pulled, 40@42c; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 40@42c.

East Liberty Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 30.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 66 cars. The market is demoralized. No sales to quote from.

HOGS—No arrivals; 15 cars last Philadelphia, $5.00; Yorkers, $4.70@4.80.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 7 cars; best, 4½@5c; medium, 4@4½c; common, no sales.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—COTTON—In better demand and prices steady; middling upland, 18⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, but prices unchanged; receipts, 12,000 brls. Rye flour and corn-meal unchanged. Wheat more active and firmer; receipts, 273,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.35; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.38; No. 2 chicago, $1.38@1.40; Northwest spring, $1.40@1.42; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.43@1.45. Rye quiet; Western, 82@87c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet, but shade firmer; receipts, 42,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 53@58c; sail do, 57@58c; inferior mixed Western in store, 50c; white, 66c; damaged Western mixed, 46c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 44,000 bu; mixed Western, [illegible]; outside for new; old in store, 48c; white, 50@51c.

EGGS—Steady.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Steady.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio, 20@22c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7⅛@8¼c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5¼@5⅝c; refined, 16¼c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $17.00@17.25. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firmer; long and short clear, for winter delivery, 7¾c. Lard weak and a shade easier; old Western steam, 8¼c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 98c cash; 96c regular.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain markets still very quiet. Flour quiet and steady, at $6.90@7.10. Wheat steady at $1.30. Corn irregular at 50@55c. Rye quiet at 82c. Oats, 30@35c. Barley quiet and firm; fall, $1.25@1.50.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork nominally $16.00. Lard a shade firmer; steam held at 7¾c; kettle in fair jobbing demand at 8c; generally held at 8¼c. Bulk meats nominal; no large lots pressing on the market. Bacon in better demand; prices steady; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 9½c; clear, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Unsettled. Sales at 90c, for currency.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—The demand for flour is confined to city trade on account of the quarantines. Superfine, $5.50; treble, $7.25@8.00; family, $8.45@9.75. Corn in light supply; white, 75c, and dull. Oats dull and lower at 50c. Bran dull at $1.00@90c.

HAY—Dull; choice, $27.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $17.00; stock, 11,431 brls. Dry salted meats dull; shoulders, 8c. Bacon, good demand for jobbing; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 10¼c; stock of shoulders, 110 casks; clear rib, 895; clear sides, 1,073 tcs. Lard dull; tierces, 8⅝@9c; kegs, 10@10¼c; stock of kegs, 2,931; tierces, 2,065.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; prices firm to choice, 10¾c. Molasses, nothing doing. Coffee, quiet at 22@25c; stock in dealers hands, 25,000 sacks. Corn meal dull at $3.10.

COTTON—Sales, 1,950 bales; demand strong; offerings light; prices firmer. Good to strict 16@16¼c; low to strict low middling, 16⅞@17⅛c; middling ordinary middling, 17⅛@18⅛c. Receipts, 3,094. No exports. Stock, 22,386.

Gold nominal at 113@113¼. Currency opened at 5@6c premium for certified checks; the tendency was downward throughout, closing at 4c, with some sales at less.

Sterling nominal; bills of lading and clear, 18@17; bank, 16@17. The money market is more cheerful.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—No business doing, owing to the scarcity of currency, and prices are nominal.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.52½@1.53; No. 1, $1.49½; amber, $1.37@1.38. Corn steady; [illegible] 50c. Oats in good demand at 36c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1.50@1.58; amber, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye, 85@90c. Corn steady; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 66c. Oats declining; white, 48@50c; mixed, 47@48c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.50.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 16½@17c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Very little doing; No. 1, $1.03; No. 2, $1.00 cash; $1.03 seller October. Corn steady; No. 2, 40c. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 98c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; to Oswego, 13½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 184,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—BAGGING—Quiet; firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand; extra family, $6.00.

PROVISIONS—In light demand and prices nominal.

WHISKY—Nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Very little doing; such sales as are made are at 50c and $1.00 per brl lower than a week ago. Wheat—Spring firm and higher; No. 2 regular, 91½c; winter firm and held higher; No. 3 red sold at $1.26, generally held at $1.30; No. 2 do, quick sales at $1.45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, 40c cash; 39½c October. Oats firm; No. 2, 34c cash. Barley unchanged. Rye slow; No. 2, 65c.

WHISKY—Steady, at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Only a small order trade. Lard, nothing doing.

HOGS—Lower at $3.50@4.00.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn nominal at 60@63c. Barley in fair demand; Upland Canada, to arrive, $1.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged, but with better feeling. Wheat active and stronger; choice white, $1.70@1.72; amber, $1.65@1.70; good to prime red, $1.50@1.63. Corn—Mixed Western nominal at 60c. Oats quiet and steady; mixed Western, 42@43c; white, 46c. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—93c.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat inactive and entirely nominal. Corn dull and heavy; sales 12,000 bu No. 2 Western at 48@49c; [illegible] sample, 52½c. Oats dull and heavy; no sales.

FREIGHTS—Steady at 12c for wheat and 10c for corn.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; amber Michigan, $1.12 cash and seller October; No. 2 red, $1.26 cash, $1.34¼ seller October. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 45c cash and seller October; 45c November; low mixed, 45c. Oats quiet; no. 1 held firm; No. 2, 34½@37c.

BARLEY—Dull.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—The grain market moderately active, but prices are unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; spot oil very scarce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... Sept. 30.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr E. Gray, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. L. Hurd, Marquette, sundries.
Schr Harriet Ann, Portage Lake, lumber.
Brig Express, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Steam barge Yosemite, Manistee, slabs.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop J. S. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Barbarian, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Scotia, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Groton, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Erie, coal.
Schr L. W. Perry, Sandusky, coal.
Schr R. Doud, Sandusky, coal.
Brig Commerce, Sandusky, coal.
Schr Wm. B. Phillips, Oswego, coal.
Schr J. M. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr H. S. Grant, Ford River, lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Norman, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr Anna Therine, Clay Bank, railroad ties.
Schr Jane McLeod, Goderich, salt.
Schr J. A. Bush, Holly's Pier, wood.
Scow Champion, Duck Lake, slabs.
Schr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Oswego, coal.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Oswego, coal.
Schr Mary B. Hale, Cleveland, coal.
Schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ocean, Erie, coal.
Schr Lake Forest, Erie, coal.
Schr Helvetia, Erie, coal.
Schr F. L. Farwell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Albatross, Traverse Bay, tan-bark.
Schr Jo Vilas, Ford River, lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr George C. Finney, Oswego, salt.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Despatch, Green Bay, lumber.
Scow Planet, Manistee, railroad ties.

CLEARED .... Sept. 30.

Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 35,349 bu corn.
Schr Havana, Buffalo, 19,502 bu corn.
Schr Nimrod, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Stmr Abigail, Muskegon, 25 cds stone.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, 40 brls flour and sundries.
Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, 25 bu corn, 150 sacks feed, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Geo. Steel, Buffalo, 47,377 bu corn.
Schr T. H. Howland, Thorold, 13,000 bu wheat.
Bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Minnie Williams, Buffalo, 22,000 bu barley.
Bark Nelson, Buffalo, 31,100 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 45 brls oil.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 brls pork and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, sundries.
Schr John Magee, Oswego, 18,300 bu corn.
Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 33,622 bu corn.
Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.

WENT NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron and intermediate ports, 21,354 bu corn, 519 brls flour, 80 brls pork and sundries.
Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Stmr Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat, 450 brls flour.

Lake Freights

Were fairly active and easy at 7c for corn, and 7½c for wheat, engagements being made at 7½c. Wheat to Kingston 16c, and to Prescott, 14½c. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Schr Minnie Williams, barley at 7c; schrs Mears, Orphan Boy, and Golden Fleece, corn at 7c; barges Inter-Ocean, and Argonaut, corn on private terms; prop G. D. Russell, wheat at 8¼c. To Kingston—Schr Mary Copley, wheat on private terms; schrs G. Smith, Hotchkiss, and Hammond, wheat at 14c. To Prescott—Schr Ontario, wheat at 14½c. To Portland via Sarnia—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through. To Marquette—Schr Mary Elizabeth, oats on private terms. Total, 14; capacity equal to 115,000 bu wheat, 290,000 corn, 22,000 barley, and 25,000 oats.

In the afternoon the schr Lady Dufferin was taken for wheat to Kingston at 14c; schr Emerald, corn to Collingwood, on private terms; and props Ada and Lake Ontario, wheat to Montreal at 20c; capacity 65,000 bu wheat, and 27,000 bu corn.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 30.—The stmr Last Chance departed for Coppers Creek to-day, towing the canal-boat Genevieve, with lumber for Chillicothe, and the canal-boat Monitor, with a light load of flour for Peru, dropped down. The prop J. T. Chandler, with her barge, W. F. Lockwood, and the canal-boat Angola, all loaded with LaSalle coal for Chicago, and the canal-boat Governor, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago, all passed into the canal. Nothing passed out. [illegible] 15. No report of the stage of water below.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—ARRIVED—Stmr Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Saline, LaSalle, 169 tons coal; J. D. Leonard, Ottawa, 6,080 bu corn; Galena, Willow Springs, 48 tons ice; Maid, Willow Springs, 50 tons ice; Reliance, Willow Springs, 30 yds stone; Carpenter, Sag, 60 yds stone; W. J. Roebuck, Lemont, 50 yds stone; Mayflower, Lemont, 50 yds stone; Walls, Lemont, 55 yds stone; Charles Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Col. Manning, Lemont, 30 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 75 yds stone; George Judd, Lemont, 75 yds stone; Eclipse, Lemont, 85 yds stone.

CLEARED—Mercury, Ottawa, 85 m lumber; Wave, Joliet, 90,000 ft lumber; Nautilus, LaSalle, 100 tons coal, 150 brls salt; G. L. Booth, Seneca, 48,000 lumber; A. Woolson, Morris; Isabella, Utica; Montreal, Joliet, 170 tons coal; Cayuga, Lockport, light; W. A. [illegible], Joliet, light; Charlie Steel, Willow Springs, light; Excelsior, Summit, light; prop Wild Irishman, light; Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; Lily, Morris, 22 m lumber, 63,300 lath, 80 tons coal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—ARRIVED—Excelsior, Summit, 25 yds stone; Cushman, Utica, 160 tons sand; Chief, Belle, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Essex, Ottawa, 5,800 bu corn; Midgie, Marseilles, 5,000 bu corn; Elizabeth, Lockport, 3,100 bu corn, 200 brls flour; Ella O'Connor, 6,000 lbs paper, 30 yds stone.

CLEARED—Gen. Sherman, Seneca, 5,065 lbs [illegible]; Johnstown, Ottawa, 75,007 ft lumber, 22 m lath; Norway, Joliet, 166¼ tons coal.

—"Little Mack," a dwarf comedian, just three feet high, recently got into an altercation with a San Francisco six-footer, and stabbed him in the top of the head. No fellow can find out how he did it.

...ard dull; tierce, 8¾@9c; kegs, 10@...
...2,931; tierces, 2,065.
...ur dull; prime to choice, 10¾c.
...doing. Coffee, quiet at 22@23½c.
...bales, 25,000 sacks. Corn meal dull
...950 bales; demand strong; offerings
...Good to strict 16@16¼c; low
...16½@17¼c; middling to good
...¾c. Receipts, 3,994. No exports.
...113@113¼. Currency opened at
...r certified checks; the tendency
...roughout, closing at 4c, with some
...bills of lading and clear, 14@15;
...money market is more cheerful.

MEMPHIS.

...30.—No business doing, owing to
...rency, and prices are nominal.

DETROIT.

...30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and
...at steady; extra, $1.53¾@1.5...
...$1.37@1.38. Corn steady; yellow,
...demand at 36c.

PHILADELPHIA.

...Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull
...Wheat dull; red, $1.50@1.58; am-
...white, $1.70@1.80. Rye, 85@90c.
...low, 67c; mixed Western, 66c. Oats
...49@50c; mixed, 47@48c.
...ady; Mess pork, $17.50.
...rude, 10½c; refined, 18¾@17c.
...anged.

MILWAUKEE.

...pt. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet.
...Wheat—Very little doing; No. 1,
...cash; $1.08 seller October. Corn
...Oats steady; No. 2, 28c. Rye
...No. 1, 65c. Barley dull and ...
...Buffalo, 7¼c; to Oswego, 13¼c.
...r, 5,000 brls; wheat, 154,000 bu.
...our, 5,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

...Sept. 30.—BAGGING—Quiet; ...
...Flour in fair demand; extra family,
...light demand and prices nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

...pt. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Very
...sales as are made are at 50c and $1.00
...a week ago. Wheat—Spring firm
...regular, 97½c; winter firm and held
...old at $1.25, generally held at $1.30;
...les at $1.45. Corn dull and droop-
...cash; 39½c October. Oats firm; No.
...rley unchanged. Rye slow; No. 2, 65c.
...at 98c.
...Only a small order trade. Lard, nothing
...at $3.50@4.00.
...and unchanged.

OSWEGO.

...30.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet,
...at 60@63c. Barley in fair demand;
...to arrive, $1.40.

BALTIMORE.

...Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour un-
...ith better feeling. Wheat active and
...ce white, $1.70@1.72; amber, $1.65@
...rime red, $1.50@1.63. Corn—Mixed
...at 60c. Oats quiet and steady; mix-
...@43c; white, 46c. Rye steady.
...Nominally unchanged.
...ady and unchanged.
...and heavy.

BUFFALO.

...pt. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady.
...and entirely nominal. Corn dull and
...000 bu. No. 2 Western at 48½c; ...
...dull and heavy; no sale.
...steady at 12c for wheat, and 10c for

TOLEDO.

...30.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and
...Wheat quiet and weak; amber Michigan,
...seller October; No. 2 red, $1.3...
...seller October. Corn dull and a shade
...mixed, 50c... and seller October ...
...mixed, 49c. Oats quiet; held firm; ...
...Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat 15,000 bu;
...oats, 8,000 bu.
...Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 600 bu; corn,
...2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

...Sept. 30.—BREADSTUFFS—The grain
...active, but prices unchanged.
...Firm; spot oil very scarce.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Sept. 30.

[...Saugatuck, lumber; ...Manistee, lumber; ...Marquette, sundries; ...Ann, Portage Lake, lumber; Muskegon, lumber; ...Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber; ...Grand Haven, lumber; ...Manistee, slab; ...Toledo, Ogdensburgh, sundries; ...Green Bay, sundries; ...Buffalo, coal; ...Buffalo, coal; ...Erie, coal; ...Sandusky, coal; ...Sandusky, coal; ...Oswego, coal; ...Cleveland, coal; ...Ford River, lumber; ...Muskegon, lumber; ...Pentwater, lumber; ...Sheboygan, lumber; ...Clay Bank, railroad ties; ...Goderich, salt; ...Holt's Pier, wood; ...Duck Lake, slabs; ...St. Joe, sundries; ...Two Rivers, sundries; ...Oswego, coal; ...Cleveland, coal; ...Erie, coal; ...Traverse Bay, tanbark; ...Ford River, lumber; ...Escanaba, railroad ties; ...Oswego, coal; ...Muskegon, sundries; ...Green Bay, lumber.]

CLEARED............Sept. 30.

[...Buffalo, 19,392 bu corn; ...Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn; ...Muskegon, 25 cu stone; ...Duck Lake, 40 brls flour and sundries; ...Pentwater, 150 sacks feed, sundries; ...Saugatuck, sundries; ...Buffalo, 17,800 bu corn; ...Howland, Thorold, 18,000 bu wheat; ...Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn; ...Williams, Buffalo, 22,000 bu barley; ...Buffalo, 31,100 bu corn; ...St. Joseph, sundries; ...Manitowoc, 41 brls salt; ...Muskegon, 10 brls pork and sundries; ...Traverse, Traverse City, sundries; ...Helen, White Lake, sundries; ...Oswego, 2,500 bu corn; ...Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn; ...Buffalo, 22,000 bu corn; ...Caldwell, Port Huron and intermediate ports, 21,354 bu corn, 310 brls flour, 80 brls pork, sundries; ...Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn; ...Ocean, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn; ...Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat, 450 brls flour.]

Lake Freights

...active and easy at 3c for corn, and 3½c for wheat, engagements being made at 7½c; Kingston 14c, and to Prescott, 14½c. To Buffalo—Schr Minnie Wil..., ...at 7c; schr Moore, Orphan Boy, and ..., corn at 7c; barges Inter-Ocean, and ..., corn on private terms; prop G. D. Russell, ... 3½c. To Kingston—Schr Mary Copley, ... private terms; schrs G. Smith, Hoboken, ...mond, wheat at 14c. To Prescott—Schr ...at 14½c. To Portland via Sarnia—Prop ...ds, corn through. To Marquette—Schr Mary ...oats on private terms. Total, 14; capacity 18,000 bu wheat, 280,000 corn, 22,000 barley, ...oats.
...afternoon the schr Lady Dufferin was taken ... to Kingston at 14c; schr Emerald, corn to ... on private terms; and ... wheat to Montreal at 20c; capacity 40,000 ... 21,000 bu corn.

Illinois River and Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
...Sept. 30.—The steamer Last Chance ... Des Plaines Creek to-day, towing the canal- ...Peoria, with lumber for Chillicothe, and the ...Mary, with a light load of flour for ... The tug J. T. Chandler, with ..., W. P. Lockwood, and the canal-boat Angola, ... with La Salle coal for Chicago, and the canal- ...Rock, La Salle, with corn for Chicago. ... into the canal. Nothing passed out. Eight ... of water on the miter-sill of Lock ... report of the stage of water below.
...OFFICE, CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—ARRIVED—Wave, ...500 bu corn; Seline, LaSalle, 102 tons coal; ...Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn; Galena, Wil... ...ice; Nelson, Willow Springs, 30 ... Willow Springs, 30 yds stone; ... 30 yds stone; J. Roebuck, Lemont, ...; Mayflower, Lemont, 30 yds stone; ...; Charles Walker, Lemont, ...; Col. Manning, Lemont, 60 yds stone; ...Lemont, 75 yds stone; George Judd, ...; Eclipse, Lemont, 56 yds stone; ...Metropolis, Ottawa, 85 m lumber; ...; 50,000 ft lumber; Nautilus, LaSalle, ...100 brls salt; G. L. Booth, Seneca, 45,... ...Woolson, Morris; Isabella, Utica; ...100 tons coal; Oswego, Lockport, light; ...Joliet, light; Charles Steel, Wil... ...Excelsior, Summit, light; ... ...Henrietta Walker, Lemont, light; Lilly, ...lumber, 53,500 lath, 50 tons coal.
...Sept. 30.—ARRIVED—Excelsior, Summit, ...; Cushman, Utica, 160 tons sand; Chicago, ...6,000 bu corn; Emery, Ottawa, 6,000 ...; Marseilles, 5,800 bu corn; Elizabeth, ...bu corn, 200 brls flour; Ellie O'Connor, ...paper, 80 yds stone.
...Sherman, Seneca, 9,985 lbs sundries; ...Ottawa, 75,907 ft lumber, 22 m lath; ...; 195½ tons coal.

..."Little Mack," a dwarf comedian, just the ... recently got into an altercation with ... six-footer, and stabbed him ... the head. No fellow can find out how ...

THE COURTS.

The Candy War—Maranesi's Shot at Gunther.

A Riverside Comedy—Spicy Suit for Damages.

The Case of Mrs. La Hache Decided Against Her.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Carlo Maranesi yesterday filed his answer to the bill of Gunther against him which was reported in THE TRIBUNE of a few days ago. In it he admits the facts as to Gunther being a candy manufacturer, but as to his being "the" candy manufacturer, meaning that he is either the sole one or that he makes candies much superior to those of any other, he denies. He denies that he erected his signs to avail himself of Gunther's reputation, but admits that he did have such signs, with the words, "C. Maranesi, original maker of Gunther's candies" thereon; that the words, "Gunther's candies," were not made larger, or more conspicuous than the remainder, but that defendant was actually the maker of Gunther's candies when he commenced business as a confectioner; that when Gunther commenced he had little or no knowledge of the confectionery business, but had been a traveler or "drummer," and his reputation is due to defendant's skill; that Gunther purchased over half of his candies East, but that defendant made those which were made, and that he now makes candies superior to Gunther's. Defendant denies that his signs would mislead any one; that he wished only to advertise his own goods. Defendant's stand is in the southern portion of the Exposition building, while complainant's is in the centre, and no one could mistake one for the other; that the public have learned that defendant's candies are equal in quality to complainant's, and that his large sales have excited complainant's envy. That defendant put on his signs "No. 135 Twenty-second street," to show that he was not with Gunther, and that complainant might have tried his case at law and had no standing in equity.

SUIT ON SOME ANCIENT NOTES.

Judge Tree was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the case of Colby against Norton. Defendant in 1855 had executed two notes of $2,500 each, and the suit was to enforce payment of these. It was claimed that, though by the statute of limitations the notes were outlawed, defendant had revived them by subsequent promise. In 1868 the then holder wrote to Mr. Colby, the well-known auctioneer, asking him if Norton was "good" for the amount. Colby went to Norton and mentioned that he had some claims against him. Norton asked him if he had the notes, saying that he always paid his debts, and if there were any outstanding against them he would pay them. Colby accordingly sent for the notes, and when he received them, instead of presenting them, took them to Mr. Dow, the counsel for plaintiff in this case, who instituted a suit. The case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, but appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed, on the ground of want of evidence to support the verdict. It was again tried yesterday, and a verdict given for defendant, Norton. A motion was of course entered for a new trial.

SPICY SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Before Judge Tree, yesterday, was tried the case of Tuttle v. Cochrane. Mrs. Tuttle claims that she had rented the house of Mr. Cochrane in Riverside, and was keeping boarders, including Mr. Cochrane and family, and that one morning when she stepped out on the veranda, Mr. Cochrane, or some one by his request, locked the door on her, and she was obliged to go to Chicago, leaving everything, including her dresses and a pocket-book containing over $160, and was obliged to give up her boarders, without any notice, as required by law. She was the only witness to prove her case.

Defendants brought witnesses to prove that she was very disagreeable, and failed to comply with the contract, and that she went away on a visit, leaving everything utterly unprovided for, and that the bills were sent to defendant, and he was obliged to pay them, and to oversee the household affairs, as if he were the master of the house. Defendants also offered two letters in evidence which had been offered to plaintiff, in which he offered to send plaintiff's clothing wherever she would name. Defendant also claims that when Mrs. Tuttle went out on the veranda he merely shut the door behind her. That previous to her three weeks' visit, he had notified her that the arrangement must stop; that he could not have her there any longer.

She, however, on her return, insisted on staying on the original terms. Defendant proved that he found no money in the pocket-book, but in a pocket of one of plaintiff's dresses were two of Mrs. Cochrane's handkerchiefs.

The jury, however, thought the weight of evidence was with Mrs. Tuttle, and rendered a verdict of $1,250 in her favor.

CRUELTY TO DEATH.

Cloe Bates files a bill for divorce against her husband, Louis Bates. She states that since 1870 defendant has treated her cruelly, by beating and knocking her down. He has also beaten a niece of his, so that she was injured for life; and maltreated a nephew so that he died, for which last offense he was indicted and convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to State-Prison for a year. This, she alleges, is sufficient of itself to entitle her to a decree. Defendant is worth $10,000 or $15,000, and is earning large sums by expressing, but she, by reason of his abuse of her, cannot work much; she, therefore, asks a suitable alimony and divorce.

BILL FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

Bertha Schoenbeck filed a bill against her husband for separate maintenance. She alleges that she was seduced by defendant in March 1873, and that in July she had him arrested on a charge of bastardy, and he thereupon married her, but since the marriage has entirely refused, as she claims, through the agency of his mother, to live with her or provide for her. She has earned a scanty living by sewing, but cannot now do so. Defendant is a milkman, and has a net income of $100 a month. She, therefore, asks alimony and money to pay her solicitor.

INJUNCTION AGAINST BUILDING A FENCE.

Moses S. Hunting, David F. Bishop, and Matilda L. Reynolds complain of Charles T. Race and Richard T. Race for cutting them off from the street. Complainants own some lots in the N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 15, 40, 13, being about 600 feet on Greenwood avenue, in Irving Park. The plat of Irving Park was duly recorded, and Greenwood avenue dedicated to public use. After this platting, complainants bought the property mentioned above, which is worth about $15,000. Defendants have recently placed a fence across said avenue at its intersection with Willis street, and dug up the bed of the street, so as to prevent the passage of complainants along the street, and they threaten to further dig up the street, and build houses thereon, and sell the land, so as to utterly destroy the said avenue.

A suit was instituted against defendants for obstructing the avenue, and they were fined $30, another suit brought for the continuance of the interference and a fine levied of $43, but defendants have appealed both suits, and boast that they will carry them to the Supreme Court.

Complainants, therefore, ask an injunction to restrain defendants from any further troubling them, which was granted by Judge Williams under a bond of $500.

THE FRAUDULENT CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE.

Judge Booth gave his final decision yesterday in the case of Mrs. La Hache, holding, as he said yesterday, that a criminal act had been committed. On the question of taking advice of counsel, the Judge remarked that, if a person could screen himself or herself by going to a bad lawyer, the same rule would apply if advice were bought from a shyster, and thus every species of crime could be committed, while the punishment therefor was evaded. That fact would only be in mitigation of punishment. The fact had been admitted that the property had been sold, and the case was submitted to Court on the question of law. The Judge, however, although deciding against Mrs. La Hache, did not give sentence, and it is thought that it may be suspended indefinitely.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.

Judge Williams was busy in hearing a case involving the validity of the will of a married woman. It appears that Mrs. Ambre, on her death-bed, made her will in a bed-room, adjoining a dining-room. It was subscribed by the witness in the dining-room. Two questions were asked: one, whether she could make a valid will; and the other, whether the testatrix could see the witnesses subscribe their names.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Two suits were commenced by the United States against the Electric Match Company, in one case against James Long, John C. Long, and William B. Keen, and in the other Eugene C. Long, William H. Waters, and Samuel D. Perry, each being for $10,000 debt, and a like amount of damages.

Joseph F. Cronelley, trading as J. F. Cronelley & Co., brings suit against Fred. P. Rose and P. H. Flaherty, claiming $12,000 damages.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The Assignee of R. P. Collins was authorized to sell bankrupt's property at not less than 50 cents on the dollar.

In the case of the Illinois Agricultural Works, a sale of certain property was ordered for $1,800, as asked in the petition.

A rule to show cause was entered against William F. Hayden.

In the case of G. A. Loennecker, a sale of property was ordered for $600.

In the case of G. W. Whiddon, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

The examination of Smith & Coates will take place this morning at the Register's office.

In the case of S. V. Cornish, a dividend meeting will be held this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Scott plead guilty to burglary, and was remanded.

Martin McGuire plead guilty to an assault with intent to do bodily injury.

Jeremiah McCauliff, tried for assault to kill, was acquitted. A demonstrative bystander, who attempted to get up a little applause, was brought before the Judge, but plead that he was very ignorant of what he did when he clapped his hands, and was dismissed with a reprimand.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Ira A. Fosburgh and William G. Creighton commenced an action in trespass, for $5,000, against Andrew Miller and A. Miller.

R. S. Miller has filed a petition for habeas corpus, claiming that he is detained by T. M. Bradley on some charge of which he is ignorant, but thinks it is forgery.

James Duguid and James Creighton complain of Thomas S. Dobbins, on a plea of trespass, to the damage of $5,000.

In the case of Beck against the Eclectic Life Insurance Company, which was on trial before Judge Tree Monday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $7,050.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock this morning, a full bench being present, and the business transacted was as follows:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

6—Lorenzo D. Earp v. Darius R. Lee et al. Motion is made in this case for an extension of time to file briefs, by appellee. The affidavit is deemed sufficient, and the time is extended ten days.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

233—John McAllister v. Livingston Compton. This is an application for additional time to file briefs. The time is extended ten days.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

540—S. & I. S. E. R. W. Co. v. Supervisors of Coldspring Township, Wayne County, and

541—Same v. Supervisors of Barnhill Township, Wayne County.

In each of these cases a petition has been filed asking for a summons of mandamus. In 540 we have the papers; we have considered the application, and are inclined to think that the party has shown ground for the issue of the summons. A summons will therefore be issued returnable to the next term. This practice was adopted by the Court a year ago, and we are not inclined to depart from it. The case will therefore be continued.

NEW MOTIONS.

100—Peter Dieter, garnishee, &c., v. Charles W. Smith et al. Motion for leave to file additional record as per stipulation, and for additional time to file briefs by appellee.

163—John Fish v. John Leser et al. Motion to extend time to Oct. 10, in which to file briefs for appellee, and 10 days thereafter to file appellant's reply.

189—Charles S. Newell v. School Directors of District No. 1, Town 30, North Range 3 east.

190—Same v. Same.

191—Same v. Same.

Mr. Payson—I do not appear in these cases, but the attorney for the appellee in each of them desires me to call the attention of the Court to a stipulation which is attached to record in the first one, that the three cases should be tried as one. He also desires me to inquire whether, under the circumstances, it will be necessary to file a brief in each case.

The Chief Justice—The stipulation to try the three cases as one, being entered on the docket, one set of abstracts and briefs will be sufficient.

267—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad Company v. O. T. Reeves.

Mr. Payson—I have filed a record in this case, and I desire now to make an application for certiorari, and to enter a motion for a continuance.

268—Edwin E. Bliss v. Ebenezer D. Harris et al. Mr. Payson—In this case I have filed a record, and I now enter a motion to fill abstract and briefs in accordance with a stipulation on file.

274—William H. Hoyt v. Jacob B. Shephard. Diminution of record suggested, and motion for certiorari, also motion for continuance.

467—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Missouri Railroad v. Asahel Gridley. Mr. Payson, of counsel for appellant, I will enter a motion to consolidate this case with No. 170, which is the same case. Both parties have appealed, and two records have been filed in this Court, instead of assigning cross errors.

472—Edward Gooding v. Richard P. Morgan, and

473—Eugene B. Stevens v. Same.

Mr. Payson, of counsel of appellants—In these two cases I will enter a motion to submit both cases on one brief for appellant. The same questions are presented, and the same attorneys appear. They are ejectment cases, and do not differ in any respect.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

The call of the docket for the day was then proceeded with, and the several cases were disposed of in manner following:

261—Allen S. Hollister, conservator, &c., v. Robert Kee; taken on call.

262—John Baldwin, Jr., et al. v. Winnie J. Sager; taken on call.

263—Henry Fuller v. John Z. Little et al.; argued by Storey for appellant, and by Alexander by appellee, and taken by court.

264—John B. Sonsteg et al. v. Michael L. Brennan; taken on call.

265—Herman J. Phalman et al. v. Allen H. Taylor; same.

266—K. K. Jones v. H. A. Allen; same.

267—The Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railway Company v. O. T. Reeves; same.

268—Erwin E. Bliss v. Ebenezer D. Harris et al.; same.

269—Ezra M. Babbitt v. Rhoda Babbitt; same.

270—Lydia Sturman v. Jacob Streamer; same.

271—Frederick W. Newhall v. Jacob Kastens et al.; same.

272—Benjamin V. Page et al. v. Samuel S. Greeley; same.

273—James Clark et al. v. Josiah Pope et al.; same.

274—...'s Iron Works Company v. Thomas Glennon et al.; same.

275—Sophia T. Griswold et al. v. George Kellogg; same.

276—Samuel Risley v. Newman W. Smith; same.

277—A. McDonald Young et al. v. Timothy Bradley; same.

278—F. A. Bragg et al. v. T. D. Snyder et al.; same.

279—William McGregor v. A. Filer; same.

280—Edwin L. Gowan v. Edward Kehoe; same.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call of the docket for to-morrow will be from 281 to 300 inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

AID FOR SHREVEPORT SUFFERERS.

To the Lodges I. O. O. F., of Chicago:

BROTHERS: From Shreveport and Memphis is heard the signal of distress. A malignant pestilence is sweeping away thousands, and starvation is hovering near. Strong men are stricken down in an hour while nursing the sick, and fall martyrs in the cause of humanity. Our Brothers are there ministering to the sick and the dying, burying the dead and comforting the bereaved. Let us do what we may to stay up their hands, remembering that every dollar in our treasury is sacredly pledged for the alleviation of human suffering. Let each Lodge contribute freely and promptly for their brethren in distress. Memphis has four Lodges: —Memphis No. 6, Chickasaw No. 8, Schiller No. 40, and Banner No. 147. Shreveport has one Lodge: Neith, No. 21, but remittances should be made through Josiah Folger, Grand Secretary I. O. O. F., New Orleans, La. The Western Union Telegraph Company forwards gratuitously all contributions. Money left with J. Ward Ellis, No. 163 Wabash avenue; M. C. Eames, TRIBUNE office; M. E. Stone, *Evening Mail* office; E. B. Sherman, Room 20, No. 132 LaSalle street; or John Buehler, No. 314 Milwaukee avenue, will at once be sent forward by telegraph.

JOHN G. ROGERS, P. G. R.,
J. WARD ELLIS, P. G. R.,
D. L. SHOREY, P. G. R.,
SAMUEL WILLARD, P. G. R.,
E. B. SHERMAN, P. G.,
C. R. HEFTER, P. G.,
L. GOLLHARDT, P. G.

Whose Team is This?

For a day or two back the attention of lovers of fine horses has been attracted by a string team of four dapple gray horses, harnessed and comparisoned in the most admirable good taste, and with great richness, as they went back and forth through the business streets of the city. The appearance of the horses and the unusual way in which they were driven, has made them a subject of common remark on the streets. At first nobody knew whence they came, nor whose they were, but yesterday they were surprised at rest in front of the office of Hall's Safe and Lock Company, on Dearborn street, just south of Madison, while some men were busily engaged in transferring one of their immense burglar-proof safes from the office to the team. Upon inquiry of the manager of the office, it was ascertained that this was a picked team of Norman draught horses, the matching of which had taken them months. The harness, plated with silver wherever silver could go, and specially manufactured for them, cost $350, and as for the bearskin robes, lined with red cloth, they too had been selected with an eye to procuring the best furs that could be obtained. The fact that this Company can afford to spend so much time and money in getting the finest team in Chicago is a good proof of the extensive demand for their safes, the good quality, fine finish, and impregnability of which is now well known all over the West. Not satisfied with this perambulating advertisement in the form of a team, the Company has also sent to the Exposition Building a fine display of its safes and locks, which shine out prominent among those exhibited by their rivals. The only pity is, that there is no show of live stock at the Exposition, that their dapple-grays could take the prize.

A New Palatial Hotel.

The Windsor, one of the largest in New York City, and the most magnificent and elegantly furnished one in the world, is now open for the reception of guests. Its location is delightful. It occupies the entire block from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh streets, on Fifth avenue, amid the most fashionable portion of the city. It is near the Grand Central Depot and Central Park. There is no need of saying that it will be strictly first-class in all its appointments, when its proprietors are known to be Mr. Samuel Hawk, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, and Mr. Gardner Wetherbee, of the Revere House, Boston. The reputation of these gentlemen is a sufficient guarantee that "The Windsor" must and will soon become the favorite of the traveling public.

Election of an Insurance President.

Fielding L. Williams has just been elected President of the Penn Fire Insurance Company, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Charles H. Stokes, of Germantown. The position Mr. Williams holds in this community as a man of ability, integrity, influence, and wealth insures to the share and policy-holders of the Penn not only safety, but, with the support of the able directory of the Company to aid him, an enhanced value to their investments.—*From the Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Dress Silks.

Opening this day, 500 pieces fine Lyons black dress silks at $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 to $2.50, others will ask you from $1.50 to $4.00 for no better goods; 1,000 pieces Velour and satin, at $1.00, worth $2.00; 200 pieces double width black mohair at from 60 to 75 cents, half their regular price. Also, will open in the next few days, 400 cases of fall dry-goods, bought during the great panic. Buyers will do well to give us a call before purchasing. C. W. & E. Pardridge, Nos. 112 and 114 State street.

The Panic

Has caused much misery and trouble in all walks of life, yet we are more than pleased to know that Messrs. T. V. Strode & Co., No. 9 Wabash avenue, have the courage to open a depot for Maguire's Popular Family Medicines and Bitters, which can be obtained of all druggists.

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of Iowa Kasson for the Speakership—The Mail-Lock Controversy—Seizure of Diamonds by Customs Officers—The Debt-Statement and the Bond-Purchase.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KASSON FOR SPEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The evening Administration paper here expresses the opinion that Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, does not carry guns enough to seriously compete with Mr. Blaine for the Speakership. It says Kasson is mentioned only by those disaffected with Mr. Blaine, or to quench the latter's aspirations to the Presidential chair. Editorially, it is added that Mr. Kasson, who was a member of Congress several years ago, dropped suddenly out of public life in consequence of his constituents withdrawing their favors from him, as a penalty for certain conjugal infidelities on his part, that caused his wife to seek a divorce. He accepted the punishment with tact, in quiet submission, and his constituents seem to have concluded to overlook the fault, and give him another trial, and he is a member elect for the next Congress. He will undoubtedly take a pretty active part in the business of the House, but will hardly be so indiscreet, immediately on his appearance there, as to seek the notoriety involved in the candidacy for the Speakership. It is stated that he will be brought forward by the West for the Speakership, but this would seem unlikely, as the same papers that state this say that the West is demanding that Senator Carpenter shall resign his seat or be deposed from the Vice-Presidency of the Senate, in behalf of conjugal purity and good morals.

THE MAIL-LOCK CONTROVERSY.

As was foreshadowed in these dispatches, evidences have been brought to the attention of the Secretary by the attorney of Thompson, the Buffalo inventor, proving conclusively that the lock of Miller, the Philadelphia expert, with the modifications suggested by the Committee, which recommended the adoption of the Miller lock, is not only an infringement of the patent, but is an almost exact counterpart of the lock of Thompson, which was before the Committee in competition for adoption. It seems that Miller will either have to pay a royalty for the use of the patents, or allow the contract for furnishing locks for the use of the Treasury Department to revert to Mr. Thompson.

DIAMONDS SEIZED BY CUSTOMS' OFFICERS.

Within the past three months, Customs' officers have seized diamonds amounting in value to about $100,000. These precious stones were found concealed about the persons of men who went from this country to South Africa upon learning of the late discoveries of rich diamond fields there, and who were attempting to bring their diamonds into the United States without paying duties.

THE DEBT STATEMENT AND THE BOND PURCHASE.

The monthly public debt statement, to be issued on the first prox., will show no greater reduction on account of the purchase by the Government of the $13,500,000 worth of five-twenty bonds, than that reduction has in fact been made. So far as the accounts of the Treasury now show, however, the transaction is simply an exchange of assets for liabilities, but these bonds cannot again be issued, and the interest upon them is stopped. It is only after they have been examined and destroyed that they will enter into the monthly statement as a reduction of the debt.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK.

Regulations under the act of Congress establishing rules to be observed in the transportation of live stock, which goes into effect on the 1st prox., have been forwarded by the Treasury Department to the proper officials, with instructions to rigidly enforce the provisions of the law. It imposes a fine of not less than $100, nor more than $500, for confining animals in cars, boats, or vehicles longer than twenty-eight consecutive hours, without unloading for at least five consecutive hours, for rest, water, and feeding.

RELIGIOUS.

The Northern Illinois Conference at Work on Routine Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 29.—The Conference met at the usual hour. The orders of Wm. F. Shoemaker, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, were recognized, and he took the vows of the Church.

The Committee on the Freedman's Aid Society reported the sum of $2,750 as assessed for the year against Illinois Conference for this purpose, and earnest work in its behalf was urged upon the Conference.

The question, "Was the character of each preacher examined?" was taken up.

C. P. Baldwin, Presiding Elder of the Pana District, reported a flourishing condition.

The character of the Elder and his twelve preachers was passed, with collections of over $500 for the missions. The Rev. J. Smith was superannuated.

Presiding Elder Maginnis reported for the Mattoon District. The character of himself and eleven preachers was passed, and collections of about $600 were reported for missions. P. F. Thornbury was superannuated.

The Champaign District was represented by the Rev. A. Semple, Presiding Elder, whose character with eleven others was passed; collections of $600 were reported. The Rev. J. Emerson was superannuated.

The Rev. P. Wood, Presiding Elder, reported for Danville District general prosperity. Mr. Wood was presented with a silver pitcher and goblets in behalf of the people and preachers of the Danville District. Collections of $2,075 were reported, and character of the Elder and ten preachers was passed.

The Revs. T. J. Bare and J. T. Roberts were located.

Presiding Elder W. H. H. Moore reported the good condition of the North Jacksonville District. Eleven preachers and an Elder were passed. Mission collections were reported to the amount of $900. The Rev. N. S. Morris was superannuated.

The Rev. R. Wallace reported for the Quincy District. Eleven preachers and an Elder were passed, and collections of about $1,300 were reported. The Rev. W. S. Hooper, of the Quincy District, was presented with a fine chromo by the Conference, in acknowledgment of five years' faithful labor as Secretary.

The Rev. A. S. McCoy reported for the Griggsville District. Six preachers and an Elder were passed, with $800 collected. C. Atkinson was superannuated.

At 3 p. m. the Conference adjourned to the Methodist Church, where services preliminary to laying the corner-stone of the new church were held. Addresses by Dr. S. Fallows and Bishop Wylie were heard, after which the audience repaired to the building site and the corner-stone was laid.

The Conference assembled again at half-past 3. There was about the usual attendance. At the afternoon session, the minutes were read and approved. The report of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union was presented and adopted. On recommendation of the Freedmen's Aid Committee, the Rev. Mr. Barnett was appointed Agent for that Society. The report of the Missionary Conference was adopted, with resolutions. The report of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Special Agent, was read and referred to the Committee. The report of the Bible Society was read and adopted.

The Conference adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

Resignation of Unitarian and Congregational Clergymen In and Near Massachusetts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Rev. Dr. George Putnam, pastor of the First Unitarian Society in Roxbury, has written a letter resigning his office. The ostensible and the real reason for this step is the impaired health of the venerable clergyman. He has been pastor of the same church forty-three years, having been settled as colleague of the Rev. Dr. Eliphael Porter in 1830. Some time last fall Dr. Putnam suffered a chill on account of exposure, which induced an attack of paralysis. He has not been able to occupy his pulpit since, but this parish, which is large, wealthy, and prosperous, was forced to consider the resignation. The pastor says in his letter that, while he continues in the office, he cannot avoid a feeling of responsibility; and his physician warns him that absolute freedom from care and anxiety is essential to restoration. Dr. Putnam has been many years an overseer of Harvard College, and an active promoter of all good causes. Three years ago he was a member of the Legislature, and an excellent one. He advocated, then, the opening of the Public Library on Sunday, with great power.

The resignation of another long-settled pastor of this vicinity is announced to-day,—the Rev. Dr. Wellman, Congregationalist, of Newton Corner. He has been settled about twenty years. This resignation is understood to be on account of a threatened division of the society. Some of the congregation want a more crowd-drawing preacher.

The resignation of the Rev. Thatcher Thayer, D. D., for thirty years pastor of the Congregational Church in Newport, R. I., is also announced. The cause is said to be the unfavorable climate.

The Church of the Unity, Unitarian, in this city, to-night accepted the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Schermerhorn, who is now in Europe recruiting his health, and will remain there a year longer. Mr. Schermerhorn was the successor of the Rev. George H. Hepworth, now of New York, and was settled after an ineffectual call to the Rev. J. T. W. Ware, who has since come to the Arlington Street Church. The great popularity of E. E. Hale, J. Freeman Clarke, and Mr. Ware, whose churches are in the neighborhood of the Church of the Unity, has diminished its congregation, although it is wealthy.

All these resignations are of great interest and importance to the religious community of this section.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Tennessee Delegates to the Ohio River Improvement Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—Gov. John C. Brown has appointed the following representatives from Tennessee to the Ohio River Convention, to meet at Louisville Wednesday: James S. Boyd, M. J. Parrott, E. A. James, W. H. Spiller, Gen. James W. Gillespie, George W. Cunningham, C. R. Parsons, Capt. F. P. Gracey, N. W. McConnell, D. B. Thomas, J. W. Bekles, R. K. Byrd, John Fite, John P. Murray, George W. Fain. In their appointment Gov. Brown says: "It is of the utmost importance that Tennessee be represented. The improvement of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers is second in importance to no other enterprise, and united and intelligent action on our part can and will secure aid from the Government at the approaching session of Congress."

Col. Albert, of the United States Engineer Corps, who completed the survey of the Cumberland River not long since, is urgently requested by the Governor to be present at the Convention, and represent the advantages of the river if rightly improved.

The Sewing-Machine—An Important Discovery.

A New York letter says: "In the English Patent-Office Reports, magnificently republished by the Government in 1854, there is the specification of one Thomas Saints, of Greenhill Rents, in the Parish of St. Stephen, London, under date of July 17, 1790, for a composition of resins and gums for sticking the soles of boots and shoes together. Curiously enough, the specification says not a word in regard to machinery, but it is accompanied by a large plan in which are figured a sewing-machine, a weaving-machine, and some other unimportant articles. The sewing-machine was intended for the purpose of fastening the soles to the uppers. There is a spool for the thread; there is an awl to make the hole in the materials, and there is a needle with the eye at the top, precisely like the Howe machine, for driving the thread through the hole. It is, in fact, in all the essential features, as perfect a machine as any in use at the present day. This discovery has just been made by Mr. Lucius Lyon, of the firm of Finkle & Lyon, sewing-machine manufacturers. A gentleman in Boston gave him the hint, a few days ago, that the principle of the sewing-machine had already been discovered in England, and that it was to be found in the Patent-Office Reports. On reaching this city he immediately went to the Astor Library and obtained permission to examine the magnificent series presented by the English Government to the library. After a long search he came upon the specification above described. The discovery cannot but have a most important bearing upon the manufacture of these machines. Manufacturers of all the various descriptions of sewing-machines (there are now about sixty varieties) have been paying a royalty to Elias Howe and his family for the use of the needle, which is the essential part of the machine. If this discovery is of any weight at all, its effects would seem to be to completely invalidate the claims of the Howe estate for the royalties, and, indeed, to render the Trustees of the estate liable to suits at law for the recovery of all the enormous sums which have been paid for royalties in the past.

Ants in Zanzibar.

A traveler in Zanzibar describes the red and black ants as one of the greatest scourges with which Eastern Africa is afflicted. These insects, he says, move along the roads in masses so dense that beasts of burden refuse to step among them. If the traveler should fail to see them coming in time to make his escape, he soon finds them swarming about his person. Sometimes, too, they ascend the trees and drop upon the wayfarer. The natives call them *madinodo*—that is, boiling water, to signify the scalding sensation produced by their bite. These ants are of great size, and burrow so deep in the flesh that it is not easy to pick them out. In certain forests they are said to exist in such numbers as to be able to destroy rats and lizards.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS
AND
Fancy Goods Trade
HENRY LEVY & SON,
49 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK

Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:
Backgammon and Chess Boards,
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice,
Mathematical Instruments,
Portmonnaies and Bill Books,
Tourist Cases and Portfolios,
Pen and Pocket Cutlery,
Writing Cases, Inkstands,
Scotch and Fern Goods,
Cabinet of Games,
Musical Cabinets,
Photo Albums,
Water Colors,
Card Cases,
and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.

FANCY KNIT GOODS,
INCLUDING
Afghans, Shawls, Ladies' Jackets, Infants' Wrappers, Sacques, Hoods.
ZEPHYRS, FINE YARNS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
MISSES R. & E. A. DRAKE,
253 WEST MADISON-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, noon.
E. R. CABLE, President.
JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL.

SECURE
YOUR SEATS
THIS MORNING
FOR THE
LAST SEASON
OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNEQUALED CONCERTS.

Reserved seats for the six Grand Evening Concerts, and one Grand Matinee, for sale at the Box Office of Music Hall, at 9 o'clock. Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, main floor, $1.50. Reserved Seat, Dress Circle and Balcony, $2.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SECURE
YOUR
Season Tickets

For Reserved Seats for the Ten Entertainments by Bret Harte, Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, Newman Hall, E. H. Chapin, Camilla Urso Troupe, Gerald Massey, R. J. De Cordova, Daniel Dougherty, and John Brougham,

THIS MORNING,

At the Box Office of Music Hall. Season Tickets, $5.
CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

A SPLENDID SOCIETY PLAY! THE STAR COMPANY IN THE CAST! Monday, Sept. 29, 1873, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, H. A. Webber's powerful dramatization of Wilkie Collins' Great Novel,

MAN AND WIFE!

Entire New Scenery! SUPERB EFFECTS! In Rehearsal, "Flirtation, or A Christmas Supper." In preparation, "Hearts."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

More New and Startling Features, Bobby Newcomb's new Song and Dance, "Pretty as a Daisy." Who Owns that Velvet Coat. Gens d'Arms, Master G. Davenport. Banjo Solo (local), William Arlington. "Charming Little Susie," Mackin and Wilson. And Grand Vocal Quartette. Second week of the sensation, entitled LIFE ON THE FRONTIER.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
Look out for "The Lively Mokes in a Fog."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

REVIVAL

OF LAST SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS, Bronson Howard's Sparkling Comedy,

SARATOGA,

With a powerful cast and all its original beauties, every evening this week and

SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HANDSOMEST THEATRE IN AMERICA

Return of the Greatest of all the Great Dialect Actors, and Chicago's Prime Favorite,

JOSEPH MURPHY,

Who will appear in his popular Sensational Drama,

HELP!

With New Music, Songs, Specialities and Eccentricities. Monday next his new Irish-American Drama, Maum Cre.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GUITAR CONCERT

And PRIVATE SOCIAL PARTY, by Prof. EDMUND CLARK and Pupils, at Grow's Opera House, No. 517 and 519 West Madison-st., Wednesday Evening, Oct. 1. Tickets, $1, admitting Lady and Gentleman to Concert and Party. Ticket, admitting one to Concert, 50c. Music for Dancing furnished by ... Band. J. S. Lindner, Conductor and Leader. Doors open at 7, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 10½ and last until 3 o'clock.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

SIX NIGHTS AND TWO MATINEES ONLY.

NED BUNTLINE

AND HIS DASHING SCOUTS,
And band of WILD COMANCHE INDIANS.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Oct. 4
GLAMORGAN..........Oct. 25

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $65 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown,
Carrying the United States Mail.
SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.
HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12.
And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.
SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.
For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.
France..........Sept. 20. | Spain..........Oct. 11.
Egypt..........Sept. 27. | Italy..........Oct. 18.
Greece..........Oct. 4. | France..........Oct. 25.
Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $29, currency.
Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.
The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.
Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.
WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65, Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $31. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 1 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. POEMS.

By W. D. HOWELLS, author of "Their Wedding Journey," "A Chance Acquaintance," etc. Small 18mo. Red edges. $1.50.

The poems of Mr. Howells possess in an eminent degree those qualities of thought and fancy, and those felicities of expression, which have made his prose writings the delight and admiration of American readers. This volume contains several stories in verse, related with the easy grace and fine picturesqueness which render "A Chance Acquaintance" one of the most exquisite of books.

II. MARJORIE DAW AND OTHER PEOPLE.

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

A volume of short stories such as no American author but Mr. Aldrich writes. Ingenious in conception, artistic yet delightfully simple in narration, perfect in style, they have a certain completeness, delicate precision, and pervading grace exceedingly rare in short stories, and entitling Mr. Aldrich's book to the highest rank in its charming department of literature.

III. WHITTIER ILLUSTRATED.

Whittier's Poems. Illustrated Amesbury Edition. With Red Rules, Portrait, and 32 full-page Illustrations. 8vo. Full gilt. $6.00.

A handsome edition of Whittier's Complete Poetical Works. A beautiful birthday or holiday gift-book.

IV. THE TOURMALINE.

Its Relation as a Gem; its Complex Nature; its Wonderful Physical Properties;—with special reference to the Beautiful and Matchless Crystals found in the State of Maine. By A. C. HAMLIN, M. D., Membre de la Societe des Antiquaires du Nord, etc. With Four Chromo Illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo. $3.00.

This work gives the history of the Tourmaline, its discovery, the localities in which it has been found, its varieties and remarkable properties. It is of peculiar interest to all lovers of precious stones.

V. CHRISTUS.

A Mystery. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. Three Volumes in One. Crown 8vo. Uniform with One-Volume Dante. Bevelled and Gilt. $3.00.
The Same. Blue and Gold Edition. $1.50.
The Same. Cabinet Edition. $2.00.

VI. THE DIAMOND SAXE.

The Poems of John G. Saxe. Diamond Edition. Complete from new Plates. $1.50.

VII. THE DIAMOND BURNS.

The Poems of Robert Burns. Diamond Edition. Complete in one volume. $1.50.

. For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE BEST
New Singing Books

CHOICE TRIOS. For High Schools and Seminaries. By W. S. Tilden. Just out..........$1.00
RIVER OF LIFE. For Sabbath Schools. By Perkins, Bentley, and 40 other composers..........35c.
CHEERFUL VOICES. For Common Schools. By L. O. Emerson..........50c.
HOUR OF SINGING. For High Schools. By Emerson and Tilden..........$1.00
STANDARD. For Choirs, Conventions, &c. By Emerson and Palmer..........$1.50
DEVOTIONAL CHIMES. For Social Meetings. By Asa Hull..........75c.
MUSICAL TREASURE. For the Parlor. (Vocal and Instrumental)..........$2.50

Seven admirably-constructed books, whose sales are to be numbered by the hundred thousand; so perfectly is each fitted to the popular taste.
Either book sent, post-paid, for the retail price.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.,
711 Broadway, New York.
LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE DYHRENFURTH COLLEGES.

WEST SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Nos. 254 and 256 Milwaukee-av.

NORTH SIDE EDUCATIONAL COLLEGE, Turner Hall, North Clark-st.

The character of these Colleges is that of a thorough and practical training School for Boys and Girls of all ages. Each includes a closely graded Primary Department, Grammar Department and High School. The Faculty consists of eighteen experienced Professors and Assistant Teachers, and everything, as regards furnishing, internal arrangements, discipline, &c., is in accordance with the most approved modern custom.

THE BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Located at Hooley's Opera House, No. 149 East Randolph-st., is under the immediate charge of the President, assisted by practical business men. The thousands of graduates of this institution are referred to concerning its efficiency and merits. The charges are very moderate. Evening Session commences October 1. For particulars of either of the three Colleges apply at the Main Office, Hooley's Opera House.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. R. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinnis, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, L. S. Seeley, Cincinnati.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L. L. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

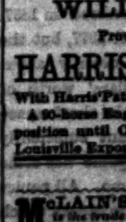
MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

BUSINESS CARD.

ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Black, Green, and High-Colored Glassware,
Druggists', Wine, Ale, Porter and Soda Bottles, Wax and Self-Sealing Fruit Jars.
WORKS LOCATED AT ALTON, ILL.

Goods equal to the best in the market, and perfectly packed. Price lists and circulars furnished, on application, to the wholesale trade. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Special attention given to private moulds.
We refer, by permission, to Alton National Bank, Alton, Ill.; First National Bank, Alton, Ill.; VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago; Boatmen's Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.; State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Hayner & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
WM. ELIOT SMITH, Pres. C. A. CALDWELL, Treas.
EDWARD LEWIS, Sec. ALMON WOODS, Supt.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

Providence, R. I., Builder of the

HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE

With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circular.
A 20-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

CASTOR OIL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name. It is syrup with P. Ext. Castor Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil for Children and Adults it is an excellent physic. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are excellent. Children love them, worms don't. Price, 25 cents for either. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

Sir James Murray's Original Fluid Magnesia

For sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all Chemists in large-sized bottles.
MR. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ║ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:20 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:55 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:20 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Texas Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:15 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 10:15 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of VanBuren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:45 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	†10:30 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:55 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	* 8:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:15 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:05 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 28 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	§ 8:15 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:05 p. m.	4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:50 p. m.	9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

... Oct. 22, 1862.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no ... that reference, but is well spoken of by every one ... treating the numerous ... While the world ... this class of physicians are required, and if any one need such services, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of skill, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and unhesitatingly such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN,
352 WABASH-AV.,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases his specialty ... treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment.
Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This institute is recognized as the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had most experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in the city. ... for ... a permanent cure ... of the ... his ... any address, in sealed envelope ... Dr. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st. ... All consultations free. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE!
NO PAY!!
Dr. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago.

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. ... Illustrated with ... Book ... sent ...

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Saratoga."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Man and Wife." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Help." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Life on the Frontier." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. Vaudeville entertainment. Kelly and Leon. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Prairie Scouts." Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM—No. 148 South Clark street. Science and Art.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL DESTROY "big-bugs" as well as bed-bugs, red ants, croton bugs, fleas, &c.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—DON'T FAIL to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 166 Clark-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 1, 1873.

Two of the bondsmen of Mr. Harper, Chief Grain Inspector in Chicago, give notice that they will no longer be responsible on their obligations in that respect.

The State of Illinois yesterday paid to the City of Chicago $100,000, being the last of the principal of the canal-indemnity fund. There is yet a sum due for accrued interest.

United States Treasurer Spinner has announced his readiness to pay to the National Banks the November interest on the 5 per cent bonds deposited as security for circulation, and also for national deposit.

The Republican County Convention in Macoupin County, of this State, among other things resolved that they were opposed to any payment of the county bonds issued to build the Court-House until the bondholders made an equitable compromise, and were opposed to levying any tax to pay interest or principal of the bonds whatever.

The National Bank which has suspended in Dubuque, Iowa, has for its principal debtors its own President and Cashier. The stockholders will be called upon to make good the impairment of its capital.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Chicago repeating the lie of the Chicago *Times* that all the banks of this city have suspended. The truth is that Chicago is the only large city in the United States, except San Francisco, where the banks have not suspended. The loan-certificate business which has been adopted elsewhere is itself an act of suspension. In Chicago, all bank balances are settled with greenbacks, as they should be. What the future may bring forth is another question; but we venture to predict that the banks of Chicago will, in any event, be the last ones in the country to suspend, and that there are institutions here that will not suspend, even though every bank in Cincinnati and New York closes its doors.

In a recent case of breach-of-promise in New York, Judge Neilson, of Brooklyn, used the following remarkable language: "In an engagement to marry, the contract can be entered into between lovers without his asking in words the question whether she will marry him, and without her answering in words that she will do so. . . . This contract or engagement can be made without such words. If the facts and circumstances are sufficiently full and significant to amount to the engagement, were they or could they be articulate, the spirit of the law supplies the lacking speech." If this be so, what becomes of tete-a-tetes in bay-windows, walks home from church, sleigh-rides, and drives on the boulevards? When is a young man or a young woman safe? Is it not incumbent upon the Court making such a decision to state the exact limit of the "Thus far and no farther," else when is ardent Colin, or even phlegmatic Colin, safe? Some limit must be assigned, or every bachelor in the community, young or old, will be a Benedict, will he, nil he, and without remedy.

In view of the present iron scarcity in England, some of the papers are complaining of the absurdity of wasting it, as is done in tea. It is stated that a very large percentage of iron and steel filings is mixed with various grades of teas, especially in those coming from Canton. As it is a prime necessity in England to diminish iron consumption, the British freeholder very justly complains that he ought not to be compelled to drink it in his tea. The alarming feature of the practice is the possibility that the tea-drinking race of women may gradually become ironized, and no longer remain the delicate, interesting creatures they are now. Doctors build up their patients by putting them through a course of iron. What with iron medicines and iron teas, there is a fair prospect of hardening the whole female class in England.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, but grain was generally lower, owing to fears of further pecuniary stringency. Mess pork was dull at $14.00 cash and $13.00 seller December. Lard was quiet and firm at 7⅝@7¾c per lb cash, and 7⅝c seller December. Meats were quiet, at 8¼@8½c for short ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 7@8c for sweet pickled hams. Lake freights were less active and a shade easier, at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and firm at 90@90½c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was moderately active and 4@5c lower, closing at 94c cash and $1.02 seller November. Corn was active and nearly 3c lower, closing at 34c cash and 38½c seller November. Oats were active and 1c lower, closing at 28c. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 60@62c. Barley was more active and irregular, closing 4c lower, at $1.22. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city, 1,500,584 bu wheat, 5,202,814 bu corn, 826,152 bu oats, 135,178 bu rye, and 503,917 bu barley. The live stock markets were inactive and generally weak, but without quotable decline.

THE SITUATION.

The credit system of the country received, in the failure of Jay Cooke, a blow so sudden and unexpected, that for the time it paralyzed the commerce of the country back to the remotest village. It is by no means yet ascertained how far the credit system thus stricken can recover, nor exactly how far it has received fatal injury. One thing, however, is certain, that the trade and commerce of the country and production and industry must be renewed, whether upon the fragments of the broken credit of the past, or upon an entirely new and perhaps more enduring basis. In the interval of doubt as to the shape matters are to assume, and where the existing state of things is to end, there is at least the comforting assurance that the work of restoration must begin on the basis of the grain and provisions of the country, and that here in the West we must feel the cheerful warmth of the first breeze of returning business conducted on a substantial foundation. The New York Stock Board met yesterday for the first time since Sept. 20, and it was reported that all the unsettled business up to that date, after arduous efforts, had been satisfactorily closed, and that there had been no suspensions. The sale of stocks was limited, with a slight improvement in a few dividend-bearing railroad stocks, and a decline in others, especially in Vanderbilt's lines.

In Philadelphia, the suspended houses of E. W. Clark & Co. and of De Haven & Brother presented statements of their assets and liabilities, which at least look favorably on paper. In our Philadelphia dispatches is a list of the various corporations which to-day will pay semi-annual interest on their debts and mortgages.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the officers of the New York Produce Exchange, giving his reasons for declining to lend National currency to banks and others upon the pledge of gold placed in the Bank of England, the said currency to be used only for bills of exchange. The reasons of the Secretary are conclusive, that it is no part of the business of the Government to buy and sell gold as a matter of trade, or to lend money on pledge of gold or any other security. This puts an end to the various schemes by which it has been proposed that the President and Secretary of the Treasury can use the public money to extricate corporations or individuals from financial embarrassment.

The final closing of the Union National Bank, as announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, had for a time a depressing effect upon the local market, but this wore off during the day, and hope for a speedy termination of the panic again revived. We present this morning the opinions of various well-known merchants on the effect of the second suspension of that bank. In Kansas City, where there are large transactions in stock for this market, the closing produced for a time considerable excitement. It did not interfere with the shipment of stock, nor did it have the effect of suspending the preparations for the season's packing. The flow of currency to Chicago continues undiminished, the receipts yesterday aggregating $3,000,000. The receipts within the last six days amount to a considerable sum, and so long as the world wants bread, the money must come here to buy it. As soon as the immense stock now in store has been moved, shipments to the city will be renewed. The railroad receipts having fallen off, they do not now deposit, but pay out from their own treasury to their employes. The receipts of internal revenue have fallen off, but this is a natural consequence of the interruption of distillation. Such was the general aspect of the situation last night.

THE NATURE OF THE PANIC.

The Hon. David A. Wells, ex-Commissioner of the Revenue, has been the butt of ridicule for the Kelleys, and the Merrells, and the Maynards, and all sorts of people for telling us from time to time that the country was *not* in a prosperous condition. His croaking became at last so distasteful to Mr. Boutwell that he was ignominiously dismissed from office,—the latter having arrived at the conclusion that the country was prosperous by a studious examination of the things that he saw from the car-windows between Washington City and the town of Groton, Mass. Events in the last few days have seemed to justify Mr. Wells and condemn Mr. Boutwell.

And what is the matter? What does this panic consist of? The answer is, that during the past twelve years we have consumed and destroyed by war, by riotous living, and by insane investments, otherwise called "enterprise," the capital which should have supplied for a much longer period of time. Any destruction of values without a corresponding reproduction, whether by war, or great fires, or investment in unproductive railways, or by extravagant habits, is an ingredient of a panic. A protective tariff is also a potent agency, since it calls for the expenditure of more labor and capital to procure a given article than it could otherwise be obtained for. The fact that it could be obtained for less is the very argument advanced in favor of protection. In old times, before the introduction of the element of credit into the business of the world, *famine* was the result of destruction without reproduction. And so it would be now but for the fact that the panic arrests the work of destruction before it reaches the starvation point. The results of a panic are that a people who have consumed or destroyed too large a portion of their capital and earnings in a given period of time must consume a smaller portion during the next subsequent period,—that is, they must economize. Panics occur in England about once in ten years; in the United States about once in twenty years. The last one occurred in 1857. The present one was not due till 1877, but the War intervened and helped to destroy about seven thousand millions of dollars' worth of property, North and South, in the short space of four years. This will account sufficiently for the fact that the present panic has come four years before its appointed time. All panics are alike in their inception, in the causes which bring them about, in their premonitory symptoms, and in the way they run their course. They all come like a thief in the night. As Mr. Evans, the historian of panics, remarks in the opening chapter of the Commercial Crisis of 1857, "They all resemble each other in occurring immediately after a period of great apparent prosperity the hollowness of which they have exposed." And he continues:

So uniform is this sequence that, whenever we find ourselves under circumstances that enable the acquisition of rapid fortunes otherwise than by the road of plodding industry, we may almost be justified in auguring that the time for panic is at hand.

If this view is correct—if the "want of confidence" that we are all trying to restore is based upon the fact that, during the past twelve years, we have somehow made way with all our earnings, or put them beyond our reach, and encroached upon our pre-existing capital—in other words, if the want of confidence is well-founded, it follows that Congress can do nothing to "restore confidence." Very likely Congress will be assembled and will attempt to restore confidence by issuing more greenbacks. Debtors will be crazy to get something that they can meet their maturing obligations with, not stopping to inquire how *they* will get the greenbacks after they are issued. The only way the Government can issue greenbacks is to buy bonds with them. The class who hold Government bonds are not the class who stand most in need of greenbacks. It will be as hard for debtors who are not bondholders to get greenbacks after they are issued as before.

Equally visionary are those who fancy that the restoration of specie payments will stop *this panic*. The restoration of a specie standard is by far the best, if not the sole, foundation for the new business of the country, the new prosperity, the new confidence that will arise hereafter. But unless Congress can produce an unlimited amount of gold coin by alchemy or other process, it cannot arrest the economic forces which are now at work producing such unhappy consequences.

We have said that the West is relatively better off than any other portion of the country. This is a cold-blooded fact. The West happens to have the kind of property which people cannot economize much in the use of. They can use cheaper food than formerly, but food of some kind they must have, and in about the same quantity from day to day. The statement appears heartless and cruel, but it is the fact, and not the statement of it, which is so. The first revival of trade after the shock came was in the movement of grain. This movement cannot pause so long as the consumers in any part of the world can pay the market price. But there will be a substitution of corn and potatoes for wheat to a large extent, and the meat products of the West will go into a more contracted market than formerly.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED.

The employers who have large numbers of workingmen must meet the embarrassment of reducing their force, reducing wages and time, or suspending business altogether. It is no pleasant duty, but is nevertheless one that must be met and dealt with so as to cause the least possible amount of suffering and distress. In several establishments in the Eastern States this reduction has already begun, and the financial stringency promises to be of sufficient duration to extend itself throughout the country. While this calamity cannot be wholly averted, it may be to a great extent mitigated. Of course, where an establishment or corporation is of itself bankrupt, there is nothing to be done. But wherever there is an employer whose resources and means are reduced, but not wholly cut off, justice and sound policy suggest that, to the extent of their means, the work be continued. There are various modes by which this reduction may be made. When the means for paying wages have fallen off 50 per cent, the most direct proceeding, in ordinary times, would be to reduce the force employed in a corresponding ratio. But, as the pinch is universal, the discharged men can find no work elsewhere, and they would be left destitute. A better plan would be to reduce the time 50 per cent, thus retaining the workmen, and bridging them over the wants of the long winter, or the reduction might be made both in wages and in time. In either case, the men may be kept at work, and earn enough to live upon until such time as credit shall have recovered from its paralysis and business resumed its activity. However unpleasant this contraction may be to employers, there seems to be no alternative.

How stands the case with the workingmen? The mutual dependence of capital and labor is now confessed. The calamity that touches the one instantly afflicts the other. The railroad company whose receipts are diminished one-half must limit its expenditures accordingly. All surplus salaries must be cut off, all supernumerary employes must be discharged. Those holding the higher ranks, and for whom there is no employment, must accept humbler positions at lower compensation. If a corporation has no means of paying wages, it would be fraudulent to continue the work and then fail to pay the hands. Hard and oppressive as this calamity may be to those who are dependent on their daily wages for the support of themselves and families, it is nevertheless a necessity that cannot be avoided. The man who can get work at half time and half wages is precisely that much better off than the man who is out of employment and can get no wages.

It may be that demagogues will appeal to men whose earnings are thus suddenly reduced, and seek to array them in hostility to the employers; but good sense and calm judgment must convince them that, where the reduction is general, embracing every variety of employment in every branch of business, and applicable to all alike, high and low, rich and poor, there must be a general submission to the inevitable and a common effort to make the best of it. Let the workingmen remember that the so-called rich men of Chicago have lost more money during the past week than the entire cost of all the car-shops and rolling-mills in and around the city.

There is one way in which even reduced wages, reduced incomes, and reduced profits may be offset, and that is by the cutting off of a class of expenditures that consume at all times an undue proportion of earnings. There are no less than 400 billiard-tables in this city, which earn an average of $12 a day each, or $4,800 a day, or $28,800 a week. Each game of billiards will average, in addition to the cost of the game, an equal sum for liquor and as much more for cigars, making a weekly expenditure of wages, earnings, and profits of $86,400. Every cent of this expenditure may be saved without any loss of comfort, but with great benefit. The clerk or other employed man cannot complain seriously if the panic and general prostration only cuts off his billiards, drinks, and cigars. There are 2,500 saloons in the city, the average receipts of which are not less than $50 each, or a weekly expenditure of $125,000. The great bulk of this sum is taken from the wages of men whose only income is from wages. The whole of this sum may be saved. No loss of health or comfort will follow the abandonment of drink, and the money thus saved from waste will go far to supply the means to purchase clothing, fuel, and other necessaries, which are threatened to be cut off by the reduction of work and wages. There is a silver lining to every cloud; adversity is a good school; its lessons are abiding, and, while the entire people are alike temporarily prostrated, all must endeavor to take the brightest view of the situation, and conform their habits to the change of circumstances.

PANIC JOURNALISM.

The mischievous results which have grown out of the reckless and sensational course of the Chicago *Times* with reference to the financial panic in its local bearings, ought to be sufficiently clear to its comprehension by this time, and ought to convince it of the expediency of avoiding the panic business hereafter. For the sake of making a "blab," and at a time when the banks were doing their utmost to weather the storm, and the entire business-interests of the city were at stake, and workingmen were courageously bearing up against the pressure, that paper, with characteristic unscrupulousness, gave the panic a new impulse, and precipitated the business of this city into general confusion by the publication of a falsehood, in the largest type that could be found in the establishment, declaring that all the banks had resolved to close their places. The act was not only a reckless one and an utter perversion of truth, but it was a cruel and dastardly one, the possible results of which were utterly immaterial to its perpetrators, so long as they succeeded in creating a sensation and making a few pennies thereby.

Like those unfortunate youths who threw the stone into the nitro-glycerine and were recompensed by an explosion, the *Times* has been hoist with its own petard. The explosion which it has brought about has sent it up quite as high as any of the rest of the debris, and, now that it has come down from its sudden and unexpected elevation, the time is opportune for it to meditate upon the uncertainty of panics and the results likely to ensue from fooling with fire-works. It is undoubtedly now disposed to accept advice which THE TRIBUNE will give gratis. The *Times* has provoked the indignation of the entire community; of the Board of Trade, whose operations have been blocked; of merchants and manufacturers, who have not been able to obtain money to pay their hands; of the city bankers, who found the country banks clamorous for their balances; and, finally, of the whole public, who found their business lamentably deranged by this incendiary publication. The affair has reacted upon that paper with tenfold effect, and has annihilated its influence, if it had any before.

All this might easily have been avoided if the *Times* had been content to keep within its legitimate sphere of private blackguardism. It has shown a high degree of proficiency in casting slurs upon churches and libeling those who attend them. It excels in vilifying women and children; in retailing the gossip of whisky-shops; in gratifying the private spleen of one person against another; in ridiculing the Sunday-schools and their attendants; and in attacking everything and everybody of good repute. The *Times*, therefore, should stick to its legitimate business, and let panics alone. Its experience with the present one ought to be a sufficient warning that there are occasions so grave and momentous that people will not calmly stand by and see their pecuniary interests imperiled by its sensational falsehoods.

IRON-SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.

The English papers are just now wrestling with the question of the exportation of iron from the United States to that country, and are lamenting that the British iron-masters instead of controlling the American markets are being beaten upon their own grounds. The particular case which is now under discussion is as follows: Messrs. W. S. & N. Caine, of Liverpool, have contracted with a New York firm for the supply of a certain quantity of merchant bar-iron for £11 10s sterling, per ton, landed in Liverpool, 2½ per cent being allowed for cash, while the present English price of the same quality of iron is £12 per ton. The Liverpool *Post*, commenting upon this fact, says:

The British iron-masters have, however, not been altogether without warning as to what was about to happen. They must have seen in the Board of Trade figures, as they were published from month to month, that their dominion was slipping away from them. In the first six months of this year the amount of iron exported to the United States was much less than half the quantity sent in 1872. The figures are—for 1873, 120,468 tons, against 259,011 tons in 1872; and 244,784 tons in the first six months of 1871. These figures, no doubt, prepared the British iron-masters for the loss of the American trade; but the most desponding gentleman in the regions of the Black Country hardly imagined that Pennsylvania was ready to undersell Staffordshire upon the sacred quays of Liverpool. It might have occurred to one of them in his dreams, but it has never been considered as a serious subject.

The causes which have led to this shipment obviously grow out of the enormous increase in the price of coal in England and the rise in the wages of miners, which have combined to derange the iron industry. Whether it will continue, the future only can determine; but the prospects at least are good, since the cost of coal and labor in this country is much cheaper, and the use of labor-saving machines much more common. In either case, the fact of this exportation has put a quietus upon the necessity for a Protective Tariff. The present tariff has been sustained avowedly on the ground that it is necessary to support native manufacturers, especially of iron. But if the United States can send its iron to Great Britain and undersell the British manufacturers upon their own ground, the argument falls to the ground. To offset this, it is now incumbent upon the Iron and Steel Ring to show that such a shipment was never made, or that it is an experiment which can never be repeated. How this shipment is regarded in England may be inferred from the following extract from one of the Liverpool papers:

It may as well be understood, once for all, that Great Britain does not intend to lose one iota of her commercial supremacy without a struggle somewhat of the heroic sort. Before her manufacturers will do this they will exhaust the brains of all the Bessemers within the four corners of the Kingdom. They ought not to complain of any honorable rivalry, and, so far as we are concerned, speaking in the general interests of the nation, we are inclined to welcome the shipment of American bar-iron to England as the probable commencement of a new chapter in our commercial history, in which common sense will prevail over theories of whatever kind, and in which it will be remembered that, after all, commerce is a matter of hard facts and figures.

The advantage of vaccination as a preventive of small-pox appears now to have been definitely determined. The third International Medical Congress, in session during the first part of this month at Vienna, discussed the subject very thoroughly, and the testimony of the great majority was unqualifiedly in favor of using vaccine matter. Dr. Friedinger, the Director of the Foundling Hospital in Vienna, held that all children should be vaccinated in the first four months after birth, and that revaccination should take place in the 12th year of age. The statistics produced at the meeting showed that the mortality in small-pox epidemics is five times greater among those who have not been vaccinated than among those who have been vaccinated. During the last epidemic in Berlin, 40 per cent of the non-vaccinated died, while only 2 per cent of the vaccinated and one-half of 1 per cent of the revaccinated died. Finally, the Congress, by a vote of 155 to 5, declared vaccination necessary, and recommended to all governments to make it obligatory.

The vexed question whether a married woman can become a bankrupt has once more been adjudicated upon, and this time in Indiana, by Judge Gresham, of the United States District Court at Evansville. The case was a proceeding in bankruptcy brought by Hays, Gibbons & Co., of St. Louis, against Rachel Goodman, a married woman. The petition charged that Mrs. Goodman was the wife of Morris Goodman, and that for several years she had been engaged in business in her own name in Evansville, Ind.; that she was indebted to them in the sum of $487.27, and had committed an act of bankruptcy. The Court ruled that in accordance with the statutes of the State a married woman cannot engage in any kind of business on her own account, unless she have separate property; that if a woman, not having separate property engages in business, the profits belong to the husband as the earnings of the wife; and that a married woman in Indiana possessed of no separate estate is relieved of none of the disabilities imposed upon her by the common law. These rules being established by the statutes, and the petition failing to show that Mrs. Goodman was possessed of any separate property or means with which she was carrying on her business, the Court declared that she could not be adjudged a bankrupt. This decision is exactly the reverse of several decisions which have been made in this State in similar cases; the Supreme Court itself having declared that married women can make business contracts, form partnerships, and enjoy the privileges of bankruptcy.

St. Louis, we discover by a recent astute opinion set forth in a telegram from that city, has seen the bright light ahead. It knows just how we are coming out, and when and where. We will be all right, St. Louis tells us, just as soon as the current of exchange sets Westward. As the current of exchange turned to the West about the middle of August, it is natural that St. Louis should still be in blissful ignorance of that fact. The news, or the exchange, hasn't got as far out as St. Louis yet. That city, it appears, is still waiting for it. We sincerely hope, however, that St. Louis will recover its financial equilibrium before the news about the exchange gets there.

A meeting has been called of the workingmen and mechanics of New York to consider a proposition for joining their savings and appointing agents to purchase breadstuffs for them at the West. The proposition seems to be the outgrowth of the present financial stringency, and the fear that the crops will not be moved to the East at a sufficiently rapid rate to supply the demand and keep prices down to what they ought to be. We do not believe that the project is at all practicable, and it is certainly not necessary. The temporary check in the movement of the crops is being very rapidly overcome now by the arrival of large sums of money to be invested in grain.

The last rail on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad has been laid, and it was announced that through trains would commence running yesterday. The road runs from Cairo to Poplar Bluff, in Butler County, and is seventy-one miles long. It connects with the Arkansas branch of the Iron Mountain Road, and makes an all-rail route from Cairo to the border of Texas, thus giving an outlet to a large cotton region in Western Missouri and Eastern Arkansas. The initials of the name of the new road, "C. A. T.," have given it the short name of the "Cat" route.

Obituary.

A dispatch, a day or two ago, from Belgium, announced the death of Senor Olozaga, the Spanish statesman, at Enghien. The history of his life is a checkered record of elevations and depressions, of adversity and prosperity. In 1831, he was imprisoned as a conspirator against Ferdinand VII., but escaped to France, whence he returned home after the death of that King, in 1833. In 1837, he energetically advocated the restriction of royal power. Marshal Espartero, who respected his abilities, was, nevertheless, afraid of him, and sent him off to Paris as Ambassador, where he remained for three years, when he was recalled to form a Cabinet. As chief of the Ministry, he obtained a decree from the Queen dissolving the Cortes, which brought him into such unpopularity that he had to fly to Portugal. In 1847, he returned to Spain, but was immediately arrested and imprisoned at Pampeluna. He was soon released and condemned to exile; but the popular anger was so great that he was recalled, and soon became chief of the progressive party. He was again arrested in 1848, when Madrid was in a state of siege, but was almost immediately released. In 1854, Espartero became Prime Minister, again became afraid of him, and packed him off to Paris. When he returned to Spain he became the foremost man in politics, and remained so until 1868, when the dethronement of Isabella occurred. After that time, and until his death, he remained in Paris, having retired to private life after the abdication of Amadeus. He had the distinction of being the most accomplished Ambassador in Paris.

M. Jean Chacornac, the Parisian astronomer, whose death was announced in the same dispatch with Olozaga's, was a scientist of great reputation. In 1853-'54, he was in charge of the observatory of Marseilles, and, in the latter year, was appointed astronomer of the Paris Observatory. He signalized himself by the discovery of many planets, and by his exposition of the planetary systems in his writings.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Congressional salary-grab day comes around again, and with it the monthly disbursement of $235,000, in checks or greenbacks. The account to this date stands thus:

United States to salary-grabbers:	
Paid under protest, March 4, in excess of wages to the Forty-second Congress	$ 1,163,000
Paid under protest, since March 4, in advance of wages to the Forty-third Congress	1,645,000
Total to this date, Oct. 1	$2,808,000
Less by refunded sums	235,515
Balance *to be accounted for*	$2,572,485

—Matt. Carpenter to the assembled editors at La Crosse: "If this money belongs to the people, what better way to circulate it than by giving it to such fellows as me to spend."

—We want no more of this fair-weather currency. While checks and loan-certificates may do in the present emergency, and must do for want of something better, we must have a financial policy and a currency that will stand all strains and meet all requirements. Nothing short of this will do; and we thank God that even the advocates of the present hide-bound system are now able to appreciate the fact.—*Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.*

—We shall never cease to blunder in our finances till these fellows who have grown suddenly rich desist from interfering with the currency and finances simply because they are rich; till they keep in their proper sphere of amassing wealth, and leave the finances of the nation to the management of statesmen.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

—We must have a new deal, and let this open the eyes of the masses to the utter rottenness of the present financial system of the country.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—Although men's minds are just at this time more especially occupied in regard to monetary affairs, it is not to be forgotten that unless we have a good and honest Government, we can have no sound nor safe finances.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—If there comes a time when wages are low, business dull, and profits small, the payment of Seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars to Congressmen, for four months' work a year, will be regarded by everybody as an extravagance not to be endured.—*Detroit Post.*

THE EXPOSITION.

The Great Show Visited by Many People From Abroad Yesterday—Some Things Worth Special Mention—The Musical Programme.

Yesterday, for the first time, distinguished visitors from the country made their appearance at the Exposition. That is, the first of the excursion trains arrived and brought with it a large number of persons eager to see the wonders of the Exposition. They remained all day, and departed satisfied with what they saw, and with the way in which they were treated. The attendance in the evening was limited to the city, and yet was very good, which is a satisfactory thing for the Treasury of the Exposition, more so than for the jostling and elbowing people, all of whom seem to have a desire to look at the same thing at the next moment. The Art Hall is the most crowded, as usual, and next to it comes

INSTRUCTIVE MACHINES,

especially when attended by girls. The manufacture of tin-cans was watched by a great throng, and almost as many surrounded a very pretty automatic Peck Press, exhibited by Perry, Sulzer & Co.

THE WORK OF BEAUTIFYING

the Exposition still continues. New entries are steadily making, and in a few days it is doubtful whether a single inch of space will be left unoccupied. In some instances visitors are annoyed, and exhibitors lose an opportunity of making a point, by leaving their places unattended for an hour or so. It is true that exhibitors are human, and must have supper and dinner, but they ought to contrive to take them during the idle hours of the day. Thus it has happened that several little articles have failed to produce half the effect they otherwise would, since there was no one there to explain them.

AMONG THE NUMEROUS ADDITIONS

to the attractions of the Exposition, there is one which deserves a more than passing notice. We refer to the patent sun burner and ventilator, fixed by Messrs. Behncke & Co., of this city, and now in operation in the south dome of the building. The spectators' first feeling on seeing this magnificent light is one of regret that it does not occupy its legitimate position, viz.: the grand dome over the fountain. Everyone feels convinced that a light so powerful, and at the same time so brilliant, would give a charming effect. We shall be glad to see what we consider so great an oversight speedily remedied, if it be possible.

IN THE ART GALLERY.

The little study called "Dreaming" is worthy of inspection as a work of art. The beauty of the features, the pose of the head, the ease and grace of the hair, all indicate a master's hand, but, when it is considered that this is the work of a youth of 20,—self-taught, and made with tools of his own manufacture, without model, sitter, or picture to copy,—purely an original from his brain, it enhances the interest, and the more you study the head the more it pleases you. This is the work of A. Louis Lansing, of Philadelphia, and, as he has chosen the profession of a sculptor, we have promise of great things when experience, foreign study, and observation shall have developed fully his genius.

In the south end of the gallery hang ten photographs of the ten prize plans for the United States International Exposition of 1876. The United States Commissioners offered $20,000 reward, divided as follows: Out of the first list of competitors, ten were to be selected who should receive $1,000 each, and these photographs are the ten which received it out of forty-three competitors. These ten are now preparing for the second contest, each having the advantage of the other nine's work. To-day the decision for the plan is to be made from these ten, and the successful one receives $10,000. As soon as that decision is rendered a photograph of the elevation and ground plan will be added to the gallery by Gen. H. S. Lansing, who represents the interests of the 1876 Exposition in the West. The main building is to cover 50 acres, and the out-buildings 25 acres more,—in all 75 acres. This building will afford 3,000 more spaces for exhibitors than the Vienna Exposition, and will be by far the largest building ever erected in the world.

THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING

is now in perfect order. There is an abundance of light, and the sidewalks are all complete. If rainy weather comes it will not hinder people from reaching the building without wading through the mud.

THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES

yesterday were good, as usual. The programme for to-day is as follows:

Afternoon.

1. March—"Amoretten"....Rietzel
2. Overture—"La Sirene"....Auber
3. Selection from "Il Poliuto"....Donizetti
4. Waltzes—"Vienna Exposition"....Strauss
5. Potpourri—Irish airs....Beyer
6. Polka—"Cavalier"....Zikoff
7. Selection—"The Puritan's Daughter"....Balfe
8. Hymn—"The Day of the Lord"....Kreutzer
9. "Saison Galop"....Zikoff

Evening.

1. March—"Souvenir de Heidelberg"....Parlow
2. Potpourri—Popular airs....Hoffmann
3. Overture—"Poet and Peasant"....Suppe
4. Waltzes—"On Wings of Love"....Strauss
5. Fantaisie—"The Rage in America"....Rietzel
6. Polka—"The Little Pet"....Parlow
7. Song—"Farewell to the Forest"....Mendelssohn
8. March—"Fortuna"....Mozart
9. Galop—"Ten Pins"....Zikoff

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Where shall the world of amusement go to laugh? is a question of vital importance. Dick Hooley's Parlor Home of Comedy is given over to the sensational drama of ten years ago. McVicker's noble theatre harrows the soul with a terrible picture of modern *Orestes*, tormented by a more fell Fury than ever scourged his prototype to despair. Joe Murphy at the Academy repeats himself in "Help," and Myers' Minstrels only half kill one with laughter. Aiken's Vaudeville Company amuses, but falls into insignificance compared with the last comic demonstration,—Ned Buntline at the Globe. The most convulsing feature of the entertainment is the whole-souled, earnest manner in which the whole affair is conducted. Ned plays the part [illegible] in the faith that he is the pinnacle of that stupendous edifice of tragic fame of which Booth, Macready, Forrest, are merely the basement stories. It is absolutely side-splitting to see the good-hearted old gentleman suffering the tortures of the stake with a heroism worthy of Archbishop Cranmer, and a dignity, as he supposes, unequaled in the annals of martyrdom. He is the embodiment of the dime novel; a living monument of simplicity. He is witty, like Falstaff, because he is the cause of wit in others; and his earnest enthusiasm in acting out the extraordinary part he plays is more refreshing than the most scintillating comedy that ever was produced in Chicago. Since he played here last, two of his associates, Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack, have deserted him. The graceful Morlacchi, too, is gone. Involved in the matrimonial, Jack and Morlacchi have started out as scouts together, and Buffalo Bill has joined them. The places of the two masculine heroes have been supplied by Dashing Charlie and Arizona Frank, while Morlacchi's substitute is the well-known maiden who saved so many people from shipwreck, and received Victoria crosses and other rewards, Grace Darling. At least, it is left with the audience to decide whether Ned Buntline could take any other Grace Darling into his realistic company. There are all Barnum's "wild Comanches" in various colored paints, and squaws and Chiefs whom it is difficult to individualize. There are also rifles and revolvers, and piercing shrieks, and red fire, and gory adventures, which thrill the audience with good-natured horror. As this wonderful combination is playing in Chicago, it is officially announced that Arizona Frank and Dashing Charlie (the latter the most harmless-looking fellow one ever saw) are natives of Chicago. They are probably natives of New York, Troy, Buffalo, Toledo, Omaha, Baltimore, Louisville, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs, for aught that is known to the contrary. There is no story to elaborate, and the attention of the audience is so fully occupied in counting the dead and wounded that such a thing would be tedious, not to say superfluous. Hence the whole subject may be quietly indorsed "eminently ludicrous," and handed over to the public for its individual verdict.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. McVicker has decided to withdraw the strong and artistic drama which should have been witnessed by every lover of stage excellence, and replace it with Bronson Howard's first success, "Saratoga." This is a five-act farcical comedy which has achieved an immense popularity, and will be mounted superbly. Following is the cast:

Bob Sackett....J. O'Neil
Jack Benedict....J. W. Norris
Wm. Vanderpool....M. Rainford
Hon. W. Carter....George Holland
Wm. Remington....F. B. Pierce
Sir Mortimer Muttonleg....J. M. Barron
Cornelius Weatherbree....W. H. Seymour
Major Luddington Whist....T. N. Edwards
Frederic Augustus Carter....George Gaston
Frank Littlefield....F. N. Wilson
Gyp....G. W. Shields
Clover....E. Stuart
Daniel....W. A. Lovell
Pete....H. M. Brown
George Washington....S. Young
Effie Remington....Mary Myers
Lucy Carter....Josie Batchelder
Olivia Alston....Octavia Allen
Virginia Vanderpool....May Montalio
Mrs. Vanderpool....Mrs. Stonall
Mrs. Gaylover....Mrs. Hartel
Muffins....Mrs. Le Gros
Lu Livingston....Emma Marble
Ag Ogden....Eliza Long
Gussie Freelove....Ida Vail
Addie Wilson....Carrie Bray
Bessie Greenling....Maggie Vail
Little Lightstep....Julia Bray
Lulu Fondly....Josie Martin
Willie Gaylover....May Vail
Susie Gaylover....Winnie Martin

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Joe Murphy does not appear to have lost any of his old popularity in Chicago, if the audiences at Mr. Gardiner's beautiful theatre are to be regarded as any criterion of public favor. "Help," his specialty, is too well-known to need any extended notice. His Irish, Dutch, and Ethiopian sketches, for the production of which the piece was written, are all applauded with the same zeal that was exhibited before, and all encored heartily. The house last evening did not look much like a panic.

THE APOLLO CLUB RECEPTION.

The large and brilliant audience which assembled last evening at the new Music Hall upon the occasion of the first concert of the Apollo Club's second season was a proof that the prevailing panic has not reached musical circles. The associate membership of the Club embraces nearly all the prominent business men of the city, so that for a brief term at least they had an opportunity afforded them of forgetting their troubles and resting from excitement, and of seeking rest and solace in the charm of such excellent music as this favorite Club always furnishes. It is also a remarkable fact that at no time since the organization of the Club have members come into it so rapidly as they have during the past two weeks. The number of associate-members now reaches nearly 400—the limit being 500—and as the membership-tickets are good for one year from the time they were issued there is no reason to doubt that the membership will soon be filled up, thus furnishing the active management of the Club with resources sufficient to produce even greater musical and social attractions than they are now doing.

The occasion last evening was one of more than ordinary interest. It was the opening concert of the Club's season and the first concert of the local musical season, so that the Club has the honor of having inaugurated the season, and of having done it with great success in the midst of a panic. Second, the concert introduced some of the best musical talent of the city, outside of its own active organization. It is a rare occasion which brings together three such singers as Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Farwell, and Mrs. Johnson, or three such players as Mr. Goldbeck, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Eicheim. Third, the concert inaugurated the first music-hall constructed since the fire. The programme of the evening was of rare excellence, much of its music never having been heard here before. The numbers were as follows:

1. Chorus—"Songs of Home"....Mendelssohn
2. {a. "The Lovely Maid of Inverness" / b. "O, wert Thou in the Cauld Blast?"}....Marschner
Mrs. Huck.
3. Chorus {a. "On the Sea Shore" / b. "The Post-Horn"}....Schubert
4. Sextette from "Cosi fan Tutti"....Mozart
Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Bischoff, Feltz, and Rohner.
5. Grand Trio—Op. 97; andante and finale....Beethoven
Messrs. Goldbeck, Lewis, Eicheim.
6. Scena from "Frithjof"....Max Bruch
Solo and Chorus.
7. {a. "Evening Song" / b. "Spring Song"}....F. Lachner
Mrs. Farwell, Mrs. Huck, Mrs. Johnson.
8. Chorus—"Night in the Forest"....Schubert
9. Chorus—"Wanderer's Rest"....Hiller
Mrs. Huck.
10. Chorus—"Love and Wine"....Mendelssohn

The programme, as will be seen, was not only of remarkable excellence, but was very varied in the selections, and showed that the Club, after its year's practice, has matured sufficiently to advance a step from the ordinary four-part songs which are the staple of all mennerchore into the higher works of Mendelssohn, Schubert and others, and have courage enough even to attack a piece of music like the scene from Max Bruch's "Frithjof." In numbers, the Club does not differ very materially from its organization of last year, although there are some new faces in the ranks. The basses still have the preponderance, both in quality and quantity. Both the first and second tenors need strengthening—a universal need in every singing society, and one which it is well nigh impossible to supply. The numbers for the Club were not only the best they have yet sung, but they were almost the most difficult, and, with the exception of the last, the "Wine and Love," they were sung in superb style. By the time the Club had reached the last number the voices were fatigued, and consequently were not altogether true. Mrs. Huck, who appeared for the first time with the Club, was most enthusiastically received after her long absence from our concert rooms, and sang with her customary artistic finish and style. The trios also with Mrs. Farwell and Mrs. Johnson were admirably given, although the former lady was troubled with a cold. The Beethoven Trio was one of the most telling features of the evening, and for its performance, equal praise must be awarded to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Eicheim, and Mr. Goldbeck. The latter gentleman, indeed, has never played better in concert in this city. In all respects the concert was a remarkable success, and the Apollos may be credited with having opened their second season with a "blaze of glory," which augurs well for future success. After the concert, the floor was cleared, and dancing was kept up until a late hour in the morning. There was no panic in the music-hall at least, and if any one went there with the blues, it is safe to say that they were danced away and forgotten.

SOIREE MUSICALE.

Mr. Silas G. Pratt, the pianist, gives a musical reception at Reed's Temple of Music to-morrow evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Ella A. White, Miss Hattie Leonard, and Messrs. Schultze, Bowen, and Lewis, and a double quartette. The programme will be as follows:

1. Grand Valse—Op. 42....Chopin
S. G. Pratt.
2. Ballad—Selected....
E. Schultze.
3. {a. Barcarolle No. 4....Rubinstein / b. Nocturne in G major....Chopin}
S. G. Pratt.
4. Barcarolle....Schubert
Miss White.
5. Quartette—Selected....
Double Quartette.
6. Andante and Variations—For two pianos....Schumann
Miss Hattie Leonard and Mr. Pratt.
7. "The Sailor Sighs"—Duet.
E. Schultze and F. A. Bowen.
8. Retrospection—Baritone and Contralto Solo (new)....Pratt
F. A. Bowen.
9. {a. Adagio and Scherzo—From Sonata Op. 2, No. 2....Beethoven / b. "Elsa's Brautgang zum Münster"—From "Lohengrin"....Liszt}
S. G. Pratt.
10. {a. "Heavenly Dream"....Schumann / b. "Bridal Song"....Schumann}
Miss White.
11. {a. "Song Without Words"....Mendelssohn / b. Romanza and "Bird as Prophet"....Schumann / c. Etude—Op. 10, No. 5....Chopin}
S. G. Pratt.
11. Serenade (for male voices)—"Sailing the Sea"....Pratt
Double Quartette.

GUITAR CONCERT.

Prof. Edmund Clark and pupils will give their second annual guitar concert and private social party this evening, at Grow's Opera-House, No. 517 West Madison street. The programme includes many fine selections for the guitar, two farces, "The Rough Diamond," and "Omnibus," and Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lecture, after which there will be dancing according to programme. The dancing music will be furnished by the Scandinavian Band.

WHY STOCK-PASSES ARE ISSUED.

Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, informed a reporter yesterday that their freight-business was still very low, but that it had increased somewhat during the last few days. In regard to the issuing of free return stock-passes, Mr. Smith said that they are issued in self-defense. Competing lines give them, and have continued to give them since July 1, and their stock shipments had been seriously affected thereby, stock was unlike other traffic. It cost less to move it from a point on or near one line of road to another. Return fares on shipments, in many cases, are equal to 5 per cent reduction in the rate of freight. All other things being equal, cattle will be driven 5 to 20 miles for this difference. Small shippers, who usually ship two cars and upwards at a time, instead of bringing their stock to this market, have sold to the large dealers, many of whom ship directly East from the many competing points on their line. These men will now come to Chicago. Shippers of other classes of freight cannot justly claim that passes should be granted them because they are given to stock men. It is necessary that the latter should accompany their stock to take care of it. The Company desires them to do so, and to this extent they have value received for their return fare. Stock is not graded, and has no fixed value, like other articles of traffic, and owners desire to superintend the sale, and see that they receive full value. It was not so with grain or merchandise. They had not granted passes since July 1, in a single instance, to other than employes whose names were on the pay-roll, and none will be granted.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

The following correspondence fully explains itself:

TIMES BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE,
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

Edward Whipple, Esq., Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the editor and proprietor of the *Chicago Times* to request you to take charge of the City Department of this paper, beginning to-day.

A. C. BODKIN,
Managing Editor *The Times.*

ARCHER AVENUE, CHICAGO, Sept. 30.

A. C. Bodkin, Esq., Managing Editor, etc.:

DEAR SIR: Please do me the favor to inform the editor and proprietor of the Chicago *Times* that my business engagements do not permit me to accept the place he offers me, and I regret it the more particularly because of the evident want of intelligence and activity in that department of the paper. Respectfully,

EDWARD WHIPPLE.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—The Trustees and mortgagees for bondholders have filed in the office of the Secretary of State a release of all lands heretofore sold by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, the consideration being the redemption and cancellation of an equivalent amount of land-grant bonds of the Company. This will be gratifying news to settlers along the line of the road who purchased lands of the Company, and some of whom were uneasy about the titles.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 30.—Steamship [illegible] from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Arrived—Steamships [illegible] and Russia from Liverpool, and Holsatia from Hamburg.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

were doing all they could to ease the market and move the crops.

MR. A. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, stated that there had been no improvement in their business since Monday, but they expect a slight movement in stock shipments to-day. After to-day working time at their car-shops would be reduced half an hour a day.

MR. W. K. ACKERMAN,

Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, stated that they were receiving certified checks on banks not suspended. They did not deposit any currency in the banks at present, needing all they could get to pay their current expenses, but he expected to deposit again in a few days. He had not a cent in his safe; every penny of money had been paid out during the day. Their money was deposited at the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company bank, and they had not drawn any for several days, it being their desire to help the bank all they could.

PETER DAGGY,

Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central, said that the business at the land office was very fair, their collections being about the same as usual. They were only receiving currency, but they had some checks on hand they could not cash. They have not deposited any money for some days, it being needed to carry on the business of the road.

H. E. SARGENT,

Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, stated that they were receiving nothing but currency. They do not deposit any money at present, all their receipts being required to pay the freights of Western roads on East-bound shipments, delivered to them.

REVENUE.

THE COLLECTIONS OF UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES

and import duties, and city and county taxes, afford a study for the thoughtful that may be useful in determining how much the panic had to do with prostration of trade, or the prostration of trade with the panic. Whilst the city has only an indirect interest in the revenue receipts of the General Government, it will experience a lively curiosity as to the revenue derived from city and county real estate taxes, which are intended to meet necessary expenditures. Each separate item of collection will be found below, and readers can draw their own conclusions from the collated facts.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Mr. C. L. Root, Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue, at his office in the Republic building, yesterday, in order to learn whether the panic had affected collections or not, and if so, to what extent.

Mr. Root courteously expressed his desire to afford the public, through THE TRIBUNE, all the information in his power, and, with that view, Mr. Frank H. Bailey, Cashier, was communicated with, who furnished the following statement of receipts for the periods enumerated below, the ordinary daily receipts before that period being, minimum, about $18,000, maximum about $45,000:

For the 24 hours ending Sept. 18	$33,256.82
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 19	28,013.39
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 20	11,095.27
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 22	16,848.85
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 23	11,022.05
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 24	5,799.12
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 25	8,830.99
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 26	6,192.28
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 27	6,135.00
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 29	9,592.62
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 30	8,297.10

The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received for the past three months, and the corresponding months of 1872:

Month.	1872.	1873.
July	$574,387.54	$582,874.27
August	458,580.61	521,560.68
September	567,855.29	519,986.30

The Deputy-Collector remarked, with respect to the collections for the past month, that they would undoubtedly have amounted to $650,000 had it not been for the panic, the business of distilling having commenced to be unusually active.

The reporter asked information as to whence this large income was derived.

The Deputy-Collector said that the distilleries of this district were the principal source of revenue. Manufacturers of tobacco and cigars were the next in the list, cigars being least affected by the panic. Dealers in cigars are mostly in a small way, although, of course, there are some large establishments engaged in the trade, and it is not difficult for them to pay in currency, the amounts generally being limited. The large distillers and tobacco manufacturers had suffered most. They were obliged by law to pay in currency, and the panic, which has locked up currency, has practically put a stop to their operations. It happened at a bad time for the distillers, who had just begun to see their way to making money, in consequence of the price of highwines having of late considerably advanced. All the distilleries in this district were running to their full capacity when the crash came; and several of them, a majority, had already been compelled to shut down. In a few days the others would have to follow, and distilling would practically be at an end for the time being.

The reporter asked whether it was not possible for the Collector to take certified checks.

The Deputy-Collector explained that the law required payment in currency, and the Collector and his bondsmen were held responsible therefor. However the Collector might sympathize with the victims of this panic, he first had his own interests to protect. He had no other resource but to insist on currency at a time of general panic and partial suspension.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. Hitt, the Chief Clerk of Customs, was next called on. He gave information with his invariable readiness and freedom, and directed the following daily statement of revenue to be prepared:

For the 24 hours ending Sept. 20	$4,260.65
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 22	1,060.61
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 23	9,160.90
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 24	6,282.96
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 25	1,758.85
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 26	3,180.84
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 27	885.34
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 29	5,163.88
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 30	4,120.84

The ordinary daily receipts before the above period were, minimum, about $8,000, maximum about $16,000.

The following is a comparative statement for the past three months, and the corresponding period of 1872:

Month.	1872.	1873.
July	$79,607.95	$91,966.62
August	329,868.63	174,618.15
September	353,772.57	181,104.67

Decrease for the three months, $415,557,70.

Mr. Hitt was of opinion, from hearsay and observation, and from the shipping and commercial reports of New York and other importing cities, that the whole country had been importing much more than was necessary, and that the decrease in August was a natural result thereof, as well as of common business prudence.

With regard to the falling off for September, to the above reason must be added the present panic, which, however, had not yet had the effect of wholly stopping importations, as these are still coming in with apparently undiminished volume. These importations were on their way before the crash, and had to come right along. Upon arrival here they are taken into warehouse, except such as have had duty paid on them, the consignees being unable to pay gold therefor. (In the customs the importer has to pay in gold, which he obtains at the United States Depository, across the hall, in exchange for its equivalent in currency.)

In bulk, the importations have probably not diminished. The heavy cargoes, such as pig-iron, lumber, salt, glass, etc., mostly come from Montreal, and pay very light duties. An entire ship's cargo will frequently pay less duty to the Government than one little box of dry goods. A vessel's full load of 500 or 600 tons will sometimes represent not more than as many dollars, whereas a little box of laces that a man may almost carry under his arm will pay $2,000 or more. These delicate, light, but valuable articles mostly come from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The heavy Montreal trade is almost uninterrupted, whilst the light but costly dry goods go to the bonded warehouse until the importer can find currency enough to pay the gold duties.

Since the fire, the number of importers, as well as the variety of articles imported, have about doubled, and dry goods represent nearly one-half of the whole in volume, although not in the number of importers, one or two houses doing by far the greater part of the business.

Vessels bringing the heavier Canadian imports come here hoping to obtain cargoes in return, and are unable to do so. About nine Canadian vessels that left Canadian ports before the panic, for Chicago, in ballast, with the apparent certainty of obtaining a cargo of grain to carry East, arrived here yesterday and the day before. There are some yet to arrive, and they will look vainly for freight.

THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

A visit was next paid to Gen. Webster, Assistant United States Treasurer, who, although the office was closed to the public yesterday, courteously signified his readiness to afford the public, through THE TRIBUNE, any information in his power as to the effect of these distressful days on his bureau.

The General said that he was just then expecting the arrival of $500,000 in small bills. He had already received about $1,500,000 of small bills for those of large denominations, chiefly for the banks. These small bills were mostly used for the grain trade and for producers in the country. The banks held the bulk or considerable part of their reserve in $500 and $1,000 bills, and at a crisis like the present there was a pressing necessity for smaller amounts; such as ones, twos, fives, tens, etc., and the Depository was willing to supply to the utmost extent of its capacity.

The receipts otherwise had not been much affected, the business of the Depository being confined to receiving balances from Government establishments, and the payment of salaries, military post expenses, and the expenditures for the public service generally in the Northwest. As yet very little change has been perceptible. The average balance in the Treasury is about $1,000,000, more or less, and its fluctuations are not of importance enough to be worth notice in this connection.

The sales of gold at the depository yesterday amounted to $4,091.

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.

The following are the receipts from city and county taxes, including real estate, but not personalty (the latter being an inconsiderable part of the whole), as reported by the Cashier at the County Treasurer's office yesterday afternoon:

For the 24 hours ending Sept. 12	$24,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 13	10,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 15	16,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 16	3,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 17	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 18	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 19	6,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 20	8,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 22	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 23	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 24	11,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 25	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 26	600
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 27	2,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 29	1,000
For the 24 hours ending Sept. 30	1,000

The Cashier explained that the large sum of $11,000, paid on the 24th, was made up largely of certificates of city indebtedness. The receipts have now sunk below the ordinary daily requirements. The Treasurer is responsible for currency, and unable to accept certified checks, which may or may not be issued by solvent banks.

IN GENERAL.

YESTERDAY'S CURRENCY RECEIPTS.

The currency receipts by the different express companies in this city, yesterday, were as follows:

American Express	$2,000,000
United States Express	500,000
Adams Express	500,000
Total	$3,000,000

Tuesday is usually the smallest day in the week for currency receipts, because little of the money comes from New York. To-day, when heavy New York remittances are expected, the amount will be still larger. But little of the money received yesterday went to the banks, most of it being consigned to private parties. The shipments from Washington during the last three days have been exceedingly heavy.

MR. PHILLIP ARMOUR

informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that in Milwaukee the panic was splendidly managed. Not a bank suspended, with the exception of a little private concern, whose exit from a troubled financial world was almost unnoticed. Directly the trouble became apparent, bankers, brokers, and the Board of Trade combined together to come to an understanding as to what was best to do under the circumstances. The consequence was that all parties put their shoulders to the wheel, helped one another, the banks paid as much as they could, customers drew as little money as possible, and the result of the good feeling and wise action was that very soon the bankers had enough money to feel tolerably confident, the stringency was much abated, and, when the Board of Trade resumed business and a general settling of old transactions took place, no one was found wanting. The resisting of the temptation to sell down, natural enough under the circumstances, was rewarded with a strong sustaining of prices, the decline on cereals only amounting, at the time things looked worst, to 5 cents on the bushel. There is no doubt that little Milwaukee, which doesn't lie close under Chicago's wing for nothing, has managed her affairs very well during the panic.

VIRGINIA, CASS CO.

John H. Wood, Esq., Cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Cass Co., called on us yesterday. He has a very considerable deposit locked up in the Union National, but is confident he has currency and abundant means to meet all demands that may be made on his bank. This will be good news to the business men of Virginia, and to those of Cass County generally. He has made temporary arrangements to have all outstanding drafts paid at the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REOPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The reopening of the Stock Exchange was effected this morning amid a good deal of short-lived excitement. For an hour and a quarter a great crowd of visitors stood waiting impatiently at the Wall-street entrance, while around the corners on Broad and New streets the members congregated later, and good-naturedly, though excited, waited for the unbarring of the doors. The vestibule at the Broad-street entrance was filled for an hour before the room was opened, and there was considerable speculation, which was brought to a close at the request of the Secretary, who asked that no dealing should be had until the Board had been formally opened. This was acquiesced in good-humoredly, although there was no rule to enforce it. When the Board formally met, at 10 o'clock, which was announced to the outsiders by the cheers of the brokers, order was called by the President, who read the rules adopted yesterday, and made a brief speech, as follows:

"We have met again after a very momentous suspension, for the purpose of resuming business. Your action in the interim has met with universal approbation, and has been most satisfactory to yourselves. Business will be carried on under the rules adopted yesterday by the Governing Committee [which he read, appointing a committee to settle contracts of defaulting parties]. All I ask now is that you help each other to bear the burden that has fallen upon us, and to so conduct business as to enable the Exchange to carry on its work successfully."

There was

LITTLE EXCITEMENT,

while confidence was in a large measure restored. The lack of excitement and the low prices which prevailed indicated that many brokers were still timid as to the standing of their neighbors. The announcement, which was early made, that one suspended firm had resumed, and the fact that none of the thirty brokers notices of whose suspension were in the hands of the President at the closing of the Board on Sept. 20, were announced as suspended, increased confidence in some degree, but throughout the day the timidity was so great that the dealings were small and prices generally reduced from the height they stood at the close ten days ago.

SETTLEMENTS WERE MAKING

throughout the day by brokers who had not freed themselves from embarrassment. Eminent legal authority said to-day that all deposits with suspended banking-houses who have partially resumed business were liable, if these firms should be adjudged bankrupt. S. T. Russell, Chairman of the Committee on Settlements, says that all settlements had been amicably made, and many disputes which had threatened litigation had been decided satisfactorily. Many who had declared they could do much, and many who asserted they would do nothing towards settlement under the circumstances, had come forward during the recess, and put up satisfactory securities, and settled among themselves. While the Committee had expected a great many suspensions, they were pleased to learn that there were none to be announced to-day.

STOCK SALES.

The comparative table of quotations shows that with few exceptions stocks are a little higher than at the closing of the Exchange on Sept. 20. The most notably improved are Harlem, Wabash, Northwestern common, Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and stocks of other good Western dividend-paying roads.

THE GREATEST SUFFERERS

appear to be the Vanderbilt lines, excepting Harlem. Lake Shore has fallen from 7 to 8 per cent, owing mainly to its complication with the Union Trust Company, and the revelations regarding its borrowing money to pay its last dividend of 4 per cent.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Application was made in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, for an order enjoining the Comptroller of the Currency and Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth, from proceeding further in the matter of the bank; also for a citation to show cause why the Receivership should not be vacated, and the appointment declared null and void, on the ground that the bank never refused to redeem its circulating notes. The citation was granted and made returnable on the 7th of October.

RIGHTS OF BROKERS.

Ex-District Attorney Sullivan has given an opinion as to the rights of brokers and bankers at the Gold Exchange under its recent action in closing its doors. He holds that the arbitrary closing of the Exchange involved an entire abrogation of the ordinary powers of the Exchange over contracts not closed prior to the suspension of business, and should the Exchange, without the consent of all parties concerned, attempt to enforce the rules established for ordinary business, it would be liable to injunction. He also holds that contracts entered into before the closing of the Exchange by its Board of Management cannot be extended by the action of that Board, and, therefore, the contracts of the New York Stock Exchange must be commenced anew, so far as any power exists in the Association to adjudicate and enforce past contracts. It is stated that several important suits between bulls and bears were projected, consequent upon the sudden closing of the Stock Exchange.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECREASE IN REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A large falling off in revenue from internal taxes is already shown, which is entirely attributable to the financial affairs throughout the country, although, as previously stated, a very fair increase in the receipts from this source ought to have begun to appear by this time, from the fact that many distilleries which had suspended during the summer had, or were about to resume business when the recent panic set in. Yesterday's receipts, as shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were $292,000 less than on the same day of last week, and the collections to-day were $73,000 below those of last Tuesday. A similar proportionate decrease will probably be noticeable for ten days or two weeks, though this will not prove a loss, because the distillers will doubtless continue to do business as usual, but will, for the time being, not withdraw their goods from the warehouse as rapidly.

RECEIVERS FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency states that he cannot legally appoint a Receiver for a National Bank on account of refusals by a National Bank to pay money which gives certified checks in lieu therefor, as is now the general practice in nearly all of the large cities. In cases of persons or companies who, at the time such check is certified, have on deposit in said bank an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check, any check so certified by duly authorized officers according to law is a good and valid obligation.

It appears that no proof could be adduced to show that

THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK

of this city had violated the law referred to by the Comptroller; and the efforts of an individual yesterday to induce the Comptroller to appoint a Receiver for this bank proved futile. It was, doubtless, out of the above-mentioned attempt that the report got circulation last night, that the Metropolitan Bank had been forced into bankruptcy.

Several of the banks of this city still continue to pay out currency in small sums, and a few of them have as yet given no certified checks.

RIGGS & CO.,

who declined to go into the association for self and mutual protection, have been overrun with offers of money to deposit, over $100,000 having been tendered during yesterday and to-day, but the bank refused to receive the money, on the ground that it did not care to temporarily increase its clerical force, the Company feeling satisfied that the proffered business was only transient.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S FRIENDS

now say that a printed circular will be sent to the creditors of that concern, stating the terms of compromise which the Company has decided to offer, and that nothing further will likely be done until replies have been received from all the creditors.

GRATUITOUS WISDOM.

Since the panic began, the Comptroller of the Currency has been overwhelmed with telegrams from National Banks in every section in the Union, asking him to expedite the forwarding of circulating notes; to transmit or sell the surplus of bonds; to exchange bonds; to give information in reference to the suspension of banks; and, in many instances, asking, for the immediate appointment of Receivers. He has, however, thus far appointed Receivers for but four National Banks since the panic commenced,—one in New York, one in Washington, and two in Petersburg, Va.

RECEIVERS FOR NATIONAL BANKS.

The newspapers announced the necessity for the appointment of Receivers at Chicago, New Orleans, Salt Lake City, and many other points; but from information received by the Comptroller this morning from his own examiners, who are upon the ground, in almost every instance it is thought that such banks will either resume or go into voluntary liquidation, and close their own affairs under Sec. 42 of the Banking act. The Comptroller is of the opinion that the skies are now brightening, and that the affairs connected with his office have a more cheerful look today than at any time for the last ten days.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT MEANT.

The Administration organ has already begun to explain President Grant's letter on financial affairs. It says the legal-tender reserves will not be placed at the disposal of the banks, but will be held to meet the demands of the public necessity, as those demands are demonstrated through the transactions of the Treasury Department. The Government cannot and will not draw on the revenue except to meet its own obligations, but eventually the banks may receive the benefit of such action.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Treasurer Spinner will respond to the request of the National Banks for the payment of interest on their new 5 per cent registered bonds in the Treasury as security for circulation and public deposits, by sending them checks for the amount of interest due on the 1st of November on such bonds, less rebate at 6 per cent per annum.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The official statement shows that the United States currency of all kinds outstanding at this date is $402,923,009.

JAY COOKE, M'CULLOCH & CO.

The appointment of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, as the financial agents of the United States abroad, in place of Clews, Habicht & Co., suspended, was made upon satisfactory evidence that the house is sound, notwithstanding the failure of its connections in this country.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

AN INTERVIEW WITH ITS PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Mr. J. H. Frothingham, President of the Union Trust Company arrived to-day from Europe. He sailed Saturday, 20th, the very day on which the Trust Company suspended. In answer to inquiries relative to the subject, he said that he had not heard of the suspension of the Union Trust Company before sailing from Europe, but short telegraph dispatches containing news of the financial depression had been received. They contained nothing, however, that had caused him to have anxiety regarding the perfect soundness of the Union Trust Company. He had first learned of the suspension of the Company on his arrival at quarantine. Several gentlemen who are connected with the Company and other friends had met him there, and informed him of the disaster. He added:

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

"I was perfectly astounded. I never had the slightest idea of such a calamity. The public know my character, and will believe me when I say that I had the most implicit confidence in the Company's stability. I can still scarcely believe the unfortunate news. The announcement of Carlston's defalcation took me completely by surprise; perhaps that was a greater surprise to me than the information of the suspension of the Company. I placed most implicit confidence in him. I believed him to be a man of unsullied integrity, and of the best principles. Reflection on what I took him to be and what he has shown himself to be, perfectly bewilders me. I know nothing, as yet, of the nature of Carlston's defalcation. I arrived here, after a tour in Europe of six months, and information of two misfortunes was broken to me in a moment, and, for a time, almost incapacitated me for action. When I sailed from this city last March, everything connected with the Trust Company was in a prosperous condition.

I WOULD HAVE STAKED MY LIFE

on its perfect soundness. On returning, after an absence of six months, I find that the Company has suspended, and that its Secretary is a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. Notwithstanding its suspension, I have as much faith in the Company as I had when I left for Europe. I believe in it as much as ever; it is sound right through. I know that the Lake-Shore and other loans are secure. The Company holds nothing but first-class securities."

HIS IGNORANCE OF THE COMPANY'S CONDITION.

In answer to a question whether he knew the immediate causes that led to the suspension of the Company, Mr. Frothingham said: "Of what happened during the panic, I know positively nothing. I have not yet visited the office, and, in fact, have only been on shore an hour or two. I shall begin to-morrow if all is well. Of course I can give no opinion until I have had full opportunity for inquiry and personal investigation."

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30.—A meeting of the creditors of De Haven & Bro. was held yesterday afternoon at No. 4 South Third street, at which a statement of the affairs of the firm was presented, and a committee appointed to investigate the case. Depositors residing in different parts of the State were present and united in the opinion that they would be treated with perfect fairness by the firm whom they have intrusted with their funds. The following is an approximate of the assets and liabilities secured:

Liabilities	$335,000
Liabilities, unsecured	200,000
Assets	426,000

E. W. CLARK & CO.

The following circular was distributed among the creditors of E. W. Clark & Co., of this city, a few days ago:

OFFICE OF E. W. CLARK & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1873.

DEAR SIRS: We respectfully request you to attend a meeting of our creditors, to be held at our office, No. 35 South Third street, on Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 12 o'clock, m., when a statement of our affairs will be submitted. Yours, truly, E. W. CLARK & CO.

In pursuance of the above a meeting of the creditors was held at noon to-day, there being a very full attendance. Henry Carey Lea, Esq., was Chairman. Clarence Y. Clark then submitted the statement forwarded to you by the Associated Press.

In addition to the reported assets, the firm have an interest in the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad, and stocks, bonds, and real estate in Minnesota, the total value of which, as their books show, is $962,509.82.

AN OPINION VENTURED.

After reading the statement, Mr. Clark announced that to facilitate the realization of the firm's assets, for the best interests of all concerned, three objects must be kept in view. In the first place, it was necessary for the firm to continue in business, as the assets could be made to realize more rapidly and satisfactorily under their own personal management and control; second, those who held securities for loans to the firm must be indulgent, to enable the creditors who held no collateral to secure more rapid and easy payment; and lastly, an increase in the working capital of the firm was needed, and it was hoped that it would be secured.

At the suggestion of Mr. Clark, a committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to make an investigation of the affairs of the firm, which will be submitted to the creditors at a meeting on Thursday next, to which day the meeting was then adjourned. The Committee appointed by the Chairman consists of Messrs. Jacob Colliday, Stephen Caldwell, and Henry Gibson. General unanimity prevailed at the meeting in favor of rendering all possible assistance to the firm in their efforts at realizing upon their assets, and making settlements with their creditors, all present being impressed with the belief that their interests would not suffer in the end.

SETTLING DAY AT HAND.

To-morrow being the 1st of October, the semi-annual payment of interest on mortgages, coupon bonds, registered loans, etc., will take place at the offices of the various companies and moneyed institutions. There is due to-morrow an aggregate of something over $1,000,000, the greater portion of which will be paid. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay interest on their second mortgage. The payments will be by checks for all large amounts, small coupons being paid for in cash. The entire amount due is about $700,000. Interest on the Camden & Amboy 6s, amounting to $30,000, will also be paid at the Pennsylvania Railroad's office, all amounts over $100 being paid by checks. There is also due $200,000 on a $4,000,000 registered loan.

Coupons of the Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre 7s will be paid in checks and cash at the same time, but whether the entire amount due will be paid is a question. Interest on the Elmira & Williamsport coupon bonds falling due to-morrow will be cashed by Mr. Tabor at the Pennsylvania Railroad office. They will be paid in checks. The amount due is $14,000.

North Pennsylvania 10s will be paid by check at the office of the Company, on Walnut, above Fourth. Holders have each small amounts, but they are many in number. The entire amount falling due is about $18,680.

Interest on the Huntingdon & Broad Top first mortgage is payable in gold, free of tax, at No. 417 Walnut street. It will be paid by check. The amount is $16,000.

The Little Schuylkill Navigation Railroad and Coal Company's first mortgages are payable to-morrow, at No. 410 Walnut street. About $23,000 interest on Philadelphia & Reading unconvertible mortgage bonds will be paid at No. 227 South Fourth street, the Treasurer's office. About $25,000 will be passed over the counter, if all the coupons are presented.

Sunbury & Erie first mortgages are payable at the Pennsylvania Company's office. About $35,000 will be paid out—small amounts in cash; larger sums by check.

The Tuckerton Railroad first-mortgage coupons will be paid at the Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company, in the Philadelphia Bank Building. The amount due is $24,000—3½ per cent on $400,000.

The Camden & Atlantic second-mortgage and the Westchester consolidated sevens will be cashed at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Other corporations will pay their dividends at their respective offices, principally by check. There will no doubt be quite a rush by both males and females—holding little coupons; and busy days will be experienced by clerks in the numerous offices.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

STATEMENT OF E. W. CLARKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—A meeting of the creditors of E. W. Clarke & Co. was held to-day, and a statement was made, as follows:

Liabilities (secured)	$1,042,528
Liabilities (unsecured)	1,041,496
Total	$2,084,024
Assets (including stocks, bonds, loans, bills receivable, and other securities, and real estate)	2,464,355
Leaving a surplus of	$380,331

LETTER FROM SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Franklin Edson, Esq., President of the New York Produce Exchange:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
"WASHINGTON, Sept. 30. }

"SIR: Your letter of the 29th, covering two resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange has been received, and the subject matter fully considered. The resolutions are as follows:

"'WHEREAS, The critical condition of the commercial interests of the country requires immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchange; therefore,

"'*Be it resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plans for relief in this extraordinary emergency. 1. That currency be immediately issued to banks or bankers, upon satisfactory evidence that gold has been placed upon special deposit in the Bank of England by their correspondents in London to the credit of the United States, to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange. 2. That the President of the United States, and Secretary of the Treasury, are respectfully requested to order the immediate prepayment of the outstanding loan of the United States, due January 1, 1874.'

"While the Government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, as has already been announced by the President, it is constrained in all its acts to keep within the letter and spirit of the laws which officers of the Government are sworn to support, and they cannot go beyond the authority which Congress has conferred upon them. Your first resolution presents difficulties which cannot be overcome. It is not supposed that you desire to exchange coin in England for United States notes in New York at par. If your proposition is for the Government to purchase gold in England, to be paid for in United States notes at the current market rate in New York, it would involve the Government in the business of importing and exchanging in gold, since the Treasury has no use for coin beyond its ordinary receipts, and would be obliged to sell coin so purchased at a price greater or less than was paid for it. If your object is to induce the Treasury Department to loan United States notes to banks in New York upon pledges and deposit in London of gold, it is asking the Secretary of the Treasury to loan the money of the United States upon collateral security, for which there is no authority in law. If the Secretary of the Treasury can loan notes upon a pledge of coin, he can loan them upon a pledge of other property, in his discretion, as he has recently been requested to do, which would be an extraordinary power as well as dangerous business to engage in, and which my judgment would deter me from undertaking as Secretary of the Treasury, even if by any stretch of construction I might not find it absolutely prohibited by law. The objections already mentioned to your first resolution are so insuperable and conclusive, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the many practical difficulties which would arise if an attempt should be made to comply with your request.

"Your second resolution calls for the payment at once of the loan of 1858, or bonds commonly called 'fives of 1874.' Upon a thorough investigation I am of opinion that Congress has not conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to comply with your request in that particular, and in this opinion the law officers of the Government concur. Under these circumstances you will perceive that while I have great respect for the gentlemen comprising the New York Produce Exchange I am compelled by my views of the law and of my duty to respectfully decline to adopt the measures which your resolutions propose. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

(Signed) "WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
"Secretary of Treasury."

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30.—An adjourned meeting of the Providence banks adopted the report of the Committee recommending a liberal policy on the part of the banks toward each other and customers, and that each bank should request its depositors to draw checks payable through the Clearing-House, and should certify checks payable through Clearing-House; that deposits made in the banks in currency be paid out to such depositors in currency, and that deposits made in certified checks be paid out in kind. The Providence banks are in a generally sound and strong condition.

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—The manufacturers here have adopted resolutions approving of the action of the banks in preventing a drain of their currency, as conducing to their best interests, as well as the interests of the public at large.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 30.—There has been no very particular change in the situation of financial affairs here to-day. The opening of the New York Stock Exchange was looked to with a great deal of interest, and the work of the day has been received with much favor. This, however, has been somewhat counteracted by the unfavorable turn affairs took in Chicago. It is true that a few persons have feared the result announced with reference to the Union National at Chicago, but the main body of the business men were not prepared for other change so soon. The result was that the news took out considerable of the renewed spirit which was manifested in the general markets early in the day. More orders for provisions were here to-day, probably, than for a number of days, and more has been done in a jobbing way, but there is but little disposition to do much until the improvement generally shall become more clearly defined. With the banks and at the Clearing-House, matters have been proceeding about the same as they did yesterday. Those interested report everything in connection with the Clearing-House as working in a manner entirely satisfactory.

ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—So far, banks and business men here, sustaining each other, hold up well. One of the National Banks, an old and very conservative institution, is said to have run short of currency Saturday, but was soon strengthened by time-deposits. The banks claim not to have been unusually drawn upon last week by their depositors. But there is in all business circles a very anxious looking for the end of the panic. An early resumption of the produce-movement is particularly desired, because it is well understood that very few of the new settlers or communities can afford to hold their produce.

Except at the Northern Pacific headquarters, it is generally conceded here that the operations of the Northern Pacific Company, at least so far as building more road is concerned, have been put a stop to for an indefinite period of time. The partly built extension lines of the St. Paul & Pacific seems to be abandoned at last, though it is reported that the parts of the St. Vincent line which were ironed last year will be supplied with rolling stock and operated this fall and next winter for the purpose of helping to an extension of time on the land-grant.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—The financial situation is unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—There is no change of importance in the local money market. The banks are again receiving currency from the East, and the feeling continues to improve. Money, however, is very scarce, and the produce trade continues to suffer in consequence. The Chamber of Commerce met this noon, but adjourned till to-morrow evening, when it will probably take the bull by the horns, and resolve to let matters take their own course.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 30.—The failure of the First National Bank of Mansfield, O., is a very unfortunate affair, as the funds of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, the proceeds of the recent State Fair, were deposited with this bank. At the close of the fair, something near $22,000 was deposited by the Treasurer, but drafts on the funds had reduced the deposit to about $15,000 at the time the bank suspended. A meeting of the State Board has been called for Thursday to consider their financial situation.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Woollen, Webb & Co.'s bank, which suspended a week ago, resumed operations to-day. The deposits are nearly equal to those previous to suspension.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—The reopening of the New York Stock Exchange and flattering character of collections yesterday has increased confidence. There is a growing feeling in favor of a return to the adjustment of commercial values to the standard of coin, and the wisdom of California in steadily retaining a metallic currency is commended. California continues to furnish her share of the gold coinage. The mint in September turnished $10,250,000.

The National Gold Bank and Trust Company received to-day $250,000 in gold from the United States Treasury here in response to a telegraphic transfer from the First National Bank of New York, in return for Government transfers and currency sent them by the Trust Company.

Mining market light, but without much change in rates. Currency, 89½.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 30.—It is now certain that the Cleveland banks will all go through, whatever may remain of the crisis, without suspending or further shortening discounts. Business men have stood by the banks most nobly, in numerous cases bringing money to deposit merely to help the banks through the pinch. One savings bank has withdrawn its sixty days' notice and others will do so this week. National and private banks still decline to cash large checks, except in cases where money is needed to pay employes. Trade is reviving rapidly, and the Northern Ohio Fair, which opened to-day, has filled this city with strangers.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—The Clearing-House certificates were to-day printed and signed, and to-morrow the last of them will be issued to the banks, which have given the proper security. They read as follows:

This certificate is good for $500 in settlement of balances between the banks which are members of the St. Louis Clearing-House Association.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26, 1873.

It is not certainly known, but generally believed, that two or three of the smaller banks have failed to put in a sufficient amount of collateral to satisfy the Committee, which is inclined to be a little exacting.

The prices of produce were a little firmer to-day, and there was an increased number of transactions on 'Change. Money, although still very tight, is a little easier to get at, and the banks are trying to accommodate all their customers. The Continental Bank will furnish currency to all zinc manufacturers, so that these works will not probably stop. The iron mills at Carondelet are still running, and will continue to run for a time on old orders. The report that the Vulcan Works had discharged 700 hands proves to be an error. The general aspect is hopeful.

HOW TO RESUME.

A ST. LOUIS IDEA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—A new plan for the resumption of specie payments is being discussed privately by a few leading bankers and financiers of St. Louis, which will soon be made public through the columns of the papers of this and other cities. It meets with much favor from persons of intelligence, to whose notice it has been brought. It is proposed that the Government shall gradually reduce the price of gold to a currency basis, by selling from time to time, at a slight abatement from the market rate, all of the gold in the various sub-treasuries that may be needed for the payment of import duties.

Those who indorse the project argue as follows: Ever since the war, gold has been an article of merchandise. As long as it is bought and sold in this manner, it can never become a circulating medium any more than corn or wheat. Its only use in this country is to pay Government duties. If it can only be brought down to its par value, it will at once come into the hands of the people, and the problem of specie payment will be solved. The Government itself, and not the gold-speculators in New York, should regulate the price of gold. This could easily be done by authorizing the United States Depository in every city which has a custom-house, to sell gold at such prices as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This should be but little below the market rate, otherwise values would be at once unsettled and troubles would follow among the merchants. The gold should be sold only to the importers. Each importer, when he needs it, should get a certificate from the Custom-House that a certain amount of duties is to be paid, with which certificate he could purchase from the Sub-Treasury the amount of gold desired.

The effect would be at once apparent. Two-thirds of all the gold in the country that is used for legitimate purposes is purchased for the payment of import duties. The brokers would have to yield to the pressure and sell gold over their counters at the Government rate. The gold being sold by the Government only for genuine commercial transactions, gold speculators could not buy it up nor in any manner interfere to amass or control it. As soon as the price could again be safely reduced without peril to the mercantile community, the operation could be repeated and repeated until the bottom was reached and a dollar in currency was worth a dollar in gold.

The intervals in the abatement of this rate would be entirely discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury, whose hand would be continually on the financial pulse of the country. New York, it is further argued, has for ten years regulated the price of everything in the country by fixing the price of specie, being the entrepot of foreign gold. She has become the centre of stock-jobbing operations, both for the New World and the Old; hence, she has acquired a monetary power and influence dangerous to the welfare of other parts of the country, but especially to the West. The business of New York banks is entirely different from that of the banks of Western cities. The funds of the former are used largely for the manipulation of securities, while the money of the latter is principally used to move produce. It is desirable that the West should as soon as possible be emancipated from this thraldom, and nothing could more contribute to bring about the desired monetary freedom, than a resumption of specie payment. The time is especially auspicious for it.

The plan proposed has certain merits possessed by no other. It is simple, and requires no action of Congress or arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is thought that the people of the country would generally favor the plan, and that, to say the least, no harm could come from having it tried. The President of one of the soundest banks in St. Louis said to your correspondent to-day, that he would favor a meeting of Western bankers, at which the financial independence of the West should be the principal topic of discussion.

WESTERN COUNTRY BANKS.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 30.—All of our banks, except the Bank of Madison (which still keeps its doors open but is not paying anything at present), are doing business as usual, and people generally are taking things coolly.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 30.—There is a great scarcity of money here, and trade is well nigh paralyzed. The banks still adhere to the limited check system, and, of course, the supply of money is very much limited. The news of the failure of the Chicago Union National created a little feeling among bank men, inasmuch as the Davenport National had an account there. On account of the scarcity of currency, one prominent lumber firm suspended operations to-day and discharged their men; and one or two other establishments will do the same thing if money is not easier within two days. Within the past three days several hundred men have been discharged by manufactories and contractors here, and the number will soon grow larger.

The savings banks are taking in on deposit more money than they pay out in the National Banks. The currency balances are increasing.

A meeting of bank officers was held this evening, the import of which has not yet transpired.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 30.—The examination into the condition of the Merchants' National Bank has resulted in satisfying the examiners that the depositors will be paid in full, but that the capital is impaired, and that very likely the stockholders will be obliged to pay in more than the amount of their stock to meet the liabilities. Messrs. Sheffield, the President, and Babbage, Cashier, the principal debtors of the bank, have pledged themselves to surrender all their property to make good the losses caused by their drawing on the funds of the bank. A full statement will probably be made to-morrow. The question is yet undecided as to whether the bank will or not resume business. All the other banks are doing business as usual.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 30.—The Merchants' National Bank of this city will not resume. The stockholders to-night voted to go into voluntary bankruptcy. Gen. C. H. Booth will be appointed Receiver. The other banks are doing their usual business. Trade is light.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30.—The news of the failure of the Union National Bank of Chicago this morning fell like a bombshell among the business men of this city, many of them having large accounts with Chicago men who have been depositing in that bank. Great anxiety is felt in regard to our banks here, but the officers of each say they are confident of being able to pass through without their depositors losing a dollar. The stock dealers are excited over the news from Chicago, but a large number of cars are being shipped on orders received yesterday. The packers are handling a liberal supply, and the prospect is that they will kill freely next week, but prices remain very low.

ADRIAN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Sept. 30.—Friday last the First National Bank refused payment except in small amounts, and its action was afterwards followed by the savings bank and W. H. Stone & Co. There was a little excitement on Saturday, but no run. The banks are now doing business regularly; confidence is restored; merchants deposit freely, and their drafts are honored at the banks.

LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 30.—The financial panic has not affected business here to any great extent. The national and savings banks have been doing business as usual, all demands having been promptly met. Eastern shipments of stock and grain received a temporary check, but now show signs of recovery.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 30.—The banks have had the quietest day for a month or more. No one has lost confidence.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 30.—The financial prospect here has rather improved to-day. Nothing disastrous seems likely to occur hereabouts.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 30.—State-Auditor Russell was to-day officially notified that the Dubuque Savings Bank had suspended, with liabilities largely in excess of its assets.

The action of the Chicago Union National Bank caused more excitement here to-day than we have had during the panic. The Union National is carrying more Iowa money on deposit for our bankers than all other outside banks combined. Business at our banks continues good. Deposits under the rule overrunning amounts paid out.

IRONTON, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IRONTON, O., Sept. 30.—The Board of Trade and business men of Ironton held a meeting to-night, at which resolutions were adopted expressing full faith and confidence in the solvency of the banks of this city, and in the integrity and character of their managers. The meeting complimented the bankers on the payment of all checks, and resolved, further, that the business men should continue their deposits as heretofore, and not check currency except for daily business transactions so long as the present money stringency exists; and that they should make foreign remittances in exchange only, and not give checks to foreign business houses on our banks, thus allowing our currency to be withdrawn from circulation. While caution for the future was counseled, the statements were made that Lawrence County and the Hanging Rock iron region was never in a better condition to meet a stringency in the money market than now. There has been no symptoms of a run on our banks, and they have been doing business as usual, and the utmost confidence is felt of their ability to meet all demands.

OTTAWA, ILL.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Business Association of Ottawa last evening passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association concurs in, and approves of, the action of our banks during the past week, believing that they are perfectly solvent. We hereby pledge ourselves to extend a helping hand, both to allay the prevailing excitement and assist in depositing all the currency at our command, so that legitimate business can be carried on as usual.

CANTON, ILL.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 30.—The First National, the People's, and the Home Banks of this city resumed business this morning, and are paying all checks over their counters in currency. There has been no panic here, depositors and business men having full confidence in the banks. For some weeks past our bankers have been very conservative in their discounts, and have closely scrutinized all paper. This was a precautionary measure deemed proper by reason of the reported shortness of the corn and pork crops in this vicinity, threatening a stringency in money and a depression of business. There is no reason to believe that the corn crop is not so short, and hogs not so scarce, as represented to the press some weeks since, and business prospects are better now than two years past. The news of the resumption of the Chicago banks has had a most cheering effect, and the early subsidence of the panic has resulted in no derangement of business whatever, except to stop certain speculative movements in grain and pork, and that is to the general good. The weather here is raw, cold, and damp, with heavy frosts nightly.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 30.—The most responsible merchants of the city have subscribed and paid in $230,000 to the First National Bank, which will enable it to pay all liabilities and resume business.

There was a large meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, to consider the financial situation. A resolution by the banks of the city was received, to the effect that they would not suspend, but would open, in addition to the usual business, an exchange account, to be paid in kind, or for the purpose of moving cotton, which was unanimously adopted by the Chamber.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30.—There is an improved feeling in money circles here. The National Banks and Union Bank pay currency as usual, and deposits continue larger than disbursements. Three-fourths of the cotton sales to-day were for greenbacks, instead of exclusively for exchange, as had been the case since the crisis commenced.

NASHVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.—Financial affairs have experienced no change since yesterday, except a slight falling off in business at the banks. The management of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway will probably cut down their employes to three-fourths time to-morrow, and suspend one-fourth of them. Quite a number of employes on the Louisville, Nashville & Great Southern Road were discharged here to-day.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The £40,000 drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was for shipment to New York.

A special from Berlin hints at financial troubles in Germany. Fancy stocks and bank shares are not salable, and some have fallen 20 per cent. There is some talk of Government interference.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The *Gazette* publishes a notice for a meeting of creditors of Clews, Habicht & Co. for Nov. 23.

The steamer Parthia, which sailed to-day for New York, took $100,000 in bullion.

THE CLEWS FAILURE.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN GEORGIA.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

"Henry Clews has gone up!" This expression is being uttered to-day throughout Georgia with no little satisfaction, for, while all regret the recent financial troubles, and Jay Cooke has the sympathy of the country, the people, of this State particularly, feel that there is a retributive justice in the fall of this unprincipled man, who made much of his ill-gotten gains from an impoverished and conquered people. He was the jackall that fattened on the helpless, and, without feeling, saw his companion, Bullock, plundering the State for the benefit of both. They made money; they piled up Georgia's debt, and they thought themselves forever secure. "The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly fine." Bullock to-day is a penniless fugitive, who dare not lay foot on the sod over which he once lorded; and Henry Clews finds his colossal fortune melting into thin air, and instead of sympathy and regrets, he hears the plaudits of a people he tried to ruin; and now that Clews is down, the "served him right" of Georgians will be taken up by the whole land. After all, it pays to do right as near as possible, even if it does not bring the great fortune an opposite course promises.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

Who in Georgia weeps for the failure of Henry Clews? No tears will be shed. No hearts will sorrow. No sympathies will well up in the breasts of Georgians. The prince *par excellence* of bogus bond negotiators, the instigator of the Bullock fraudulent bonds, and the friend and supporter of Kimball & Co. in all the rascally manipulations for swindling the State during the carpet-bag regime, his failure will cause no regrets in Georgia. From the Savannah to the Chattahooche—from the mountains to the seaboard—the hearts of all true Georgians rejoice that Henry Clews, who aided in robbing the State, by the negotiation of fraudulently issued bonds, has gone down in the Wall street whirlpool, never—let us hope—to rise again. As the financial agents of the State, during the administration of Bullock, the house of Clews & Co. negotiated the bonds of the carpet-bag Legislature. And now, verily, they have their reward, and who of us will gainsay that it is not a just and righteous one? The mills of the gods grind slowly, but surely; and Clews & Co. have been crushed between the upper and nether mill-stones.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN ALABAMA.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

The news of the failure of poor Lewis' pet bankers and trusted agents, Henry Clews & Co., fell like a thunderbolt upon the people of this city yesterday afternoon. The credit Alabama had, before, suffered sufficiently through the utter incompetency and reckless ignorance of the Governor and his claquers; but the cup of degradation and misfortune retained still a few bitter dregs which are now commended to the lips of her patient and down-trodden people. It will be remembered that poor Lewis, for no other visible cause than mere silly, partisan prejudice, last year removed Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. from the position they had so long and so faithfully filled as financial agents of Alabama in New York, and appointed the notorious Henry Clews & Co. in their stead. The bonds of the State were transferred to the keeping of Clews & Co., and they became the custodians, to a certain extent, of the honor of the State. Ten months have not elapsed since that fatal day, and where are the State's agents now? On yesterday Treasurer Bingham received a telegram announcing their failure, and urging him to hasten to New York *to protect the interests of the State.* That tells the whole tale, and adds another stone to the column which poor Lewis has erected in Alabama to commemorate his own unfitness for the responsible office he now holds. No other than an incompetent bungler or an escaped bedlamite would have thought of installing a crew of notorious stock-gamblers and swindling jobbers in the responsible office of financial agents of a great State. We denounced the appointment at the time as one unworthy to be made and dishonoring to Alabama. Our opinion was founded on the well-known character of the men. We knew that good fruit could not be expected from so corrupt a tree, and were therefore no whit disappointed when we learned on yesterday that the firm had failed and that the interests of the State were in jeopardy. But it was a good joke, that of asking Bingham to go to the rescue. Like his patron saint, Lewis, he is as unfit for any trust involving the use of sound sense as it usually falls to the lot of men to become. We trust, however, that he may disappoint the reasonable expectations of those who know him best, and do something for the benefit of the State.

But what is the "jeopardy" of which the Treasurer has received such significant warning? Can it be that Lewis' pals have hypothecated the bonds of the State and sunk the proceeds in stock gambling? This seems to us to be a reasonable supposition, and it would not surprise us in the least to hear that it is the true one. Meanwhile we will dismiss the subject, to await further developments.

ELASTIC CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Suppose it to be provided by law that any bond of the United States may be, at any time, at the option of the holder, at any United States Depository, convertible into currency at par; and that currency be, at any time, at the option of the holder, at any United States Depository, convertible into bonds at par,—bonds of a new issue, bearing interest at such rate as would sustain them at par in gold, which rate we will assume to be 6 per cent.

The hypothesis is without limitations, and extends to all issues of the Government the same privileges.

What would be the consequences of such legislation?

There are seasons in every year when money—currency—accumulates in centres, and is worth, for legitimate business-uses, not more than 3 to 5 per cent; and there are other seasons when it is worth, for like uses, from 10 to 25 per cent. The value of the currency, measured by the rates of interest business-men will pay for it, fluctuates, like the values of all things else, according to the relative supply and demand at different periods; and, as one of these elements—the supply—is a fixed quantity, the relative value is constantly changing as the demand varies, by vibrations almost as regular as the procession of the equinoxes. The exponent of the ratio of supply to demand at any given time is the rate of interest currency will command at that time. This exponent is constantly rising and falling. Hence we have "easy" and "hard" times.

If the people knew that they could, at any time they might elect, convert their currency into a United States bond at par,—which bond we have assumed to be as good as gold,—they would, in times like these, and in times calling less loudly than the present for currency to-day, convert their bonds of notes into greenbacks, no matter what particular issue they might hold. Will it be said that no man holding a 5-20 bond, which is worth 12 per cent premium (in currency) to-day, would convert it into currency at par? But, if the same currency could, the next minute, or whenever it pleased the holder, be exchanged for a new bond at par as good as the 5-20, then the 5-20 bond would no longer be worth 12 per cent premium or any premium It might be, though not probable, that some of the old bonds would continue to command a small premium. But the new bonds and gold and the currency would all be at once on a par, and there continue. We should be back to specie-payments without a shock, inasmuch as we had lifted our currency to a specie-value by making it convertible into a bond at par, which would sell in Europe and at home for its face in gold.

Is there any fear that, with these privileges, our greenbacks would all at once be funded into the new bonds, and so diminish our currency one-half, and increase the interest-bearing debt? If currency, or money is worth no more than 6 per cent, the greenback would be so funded. But, when money is worth from 10 to 100 per cent, as it is to-day, the conversion would be the other way. Bonds—the present issues of bonds—would be converted into greenbacks by millions, probably by hundreds of millions, for a time, until the great call for currency had been answered. Would this be inflation? Not at all. Everybody says there is not currency enough; and everybody fears "inflation." For every additional dollar in greenbacks let out, there would be a dollar in bonds taken in. The process of exchanging bonds for greenbacks would go on until the people had all the currency they wanted. When they had enough, they would stop the exchange. There would be no danger of a depreciation of the currency by reason of an over-issue; for it would always be convertible into bonds at par that would be at par with gold. There need be no limitation. The system would be self-regulating. Who would suffer by it? Would the Government? Its debt would not be increased. On the contrary, it would be diminished by interest saved a certain portion of the year. Would the people suffer? If the people would rather have non-interest-bearing notes than bonds, why not let them have them? If they are more valuable as money to carry on the business of the country, then the people are the gainers. So, both Government and people have gained by the exchange.

When "the crops have been moved," when the heavy business of the year has been done, and there comes a season when not so much currency is needed, and, by reason of the small amount compared with its abundance, its value falls below 6 per cent per annum, then the currency will be as quickly put back into bonds, and there will remain at interest until the periodical demands of commerce call it out again.

One blessed result of this convertibility would be this: The people in the various sections of the country would keep their money at home, where it would be available in time of need. As it is now, when summer comes on and there is not immediate use for all the money in the country, the country banks send their deposits to the cities, and they forward to New York. Why? Because they can get from 3 to 5 per cent interest on their balances. The New York banks can loan it out, and, as they pay interest, they must loan it out to stock-brokers at a profit. So, all the country, for several months in the year, pours its surplus currency into Wall street, and supplies the means for those reckless ventures which keep the whole country in continual fever, and result in panics, and threaten ruin. Make it possible for country banks and all others, in the plethoric season, to put their idle currency into 6 per cent bonds at par for as long as they will, with the privilege of taking it out again whenever their depositors want it, and it will no longer be sent beyond the control of its owners. Currency in such times would go into the United States Depositories, and bonds would go into the vaults at home. When currency was wanted again, our bankers, instead of being dependent on New York, would take their bonds to the Depository.

With such a self-adjusting system, would panics and crises, and "runs," and suspensions be possible?

CHICAGO, Sept. 29, 1873. CAROL GAYTES.

PERSONAL.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 30.—Sir Samuel Baker and wife sailed to-day for England.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Secretary Fish has returned to the city, and to-day had an interview with the President.

HAMILTON, Sept. 30.—Joseph Arch, Labor Reform agitator and leader in Great Britain, will be here on the 1st.

FLANNELS.

FLANNELS!

Special attractions in this Department in prices and in the qualities of the goods offered. White and Colored Blankets in all sizes and weights; Crib Blankets; full-width Sheeting Flannels; "Amana" Flannels, twilled, plain, and fancy, white and colored; full lines of "Ballardvale" and "Gilberts" Flannels; Opera Flannels; Navy Blue Suiting Flannels; Heavy Twilled Flannels; Shirting Flannels of all kinds; extra heavy and fine grades of Shaker Flannels; White and Colored French Plaid Flannels; Embroidered Flannels; Heavy Shaker Domet, and Eng. and Am. Canton Flannels, with all grades of Domestic Goods, always in full supply.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

106, 108, 110 State-st.,

60 & 62 Washington-st.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA

PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINES

RECEIVED THE GRAND

PRIZE MEDAL

And Medal of Honor

FOR THE

Best Sewing Machine,

THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES,

AND THREE

Co-Operative Medals

FOR

The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM:

197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST.,

CHICAGO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have decided that it will be for the interest of our shippers, as well as ourselves, to remove from 23 and 25 West Lake-st. to South Water-st., the head centre of all Commission trade, and shall accordingly, on and after Oct. 1, occupy the four-story brick store,

139 SOUTH WATER-ST.

Shall be pleased to see all our old friends at our new store during the Exposition. Trusting all may be benefited by the removal, we remain, yours very truly,

HANCHETT & [illegible].

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

It is doubtful if the general public have even yet a clear understanding of who it is that are killed, and who are only scared in this panic. We think it can be shown that though business in this part of the country has been thrown into great confusion, the Northwest really has the opportunity now to take an independent financial position in the present crisis, and by that means come out of it with far less damage than any other part of the United States.

The business and speculation of the United States, like those of every other country in a time of prosperity, have heretofore been done on *debts* in the shape of checks, bills, notes, bonds, etc. As these obligations matured they have been "paid" with new ones, and thus the supply has been kept up. Credit is merely the ability to increase and expand debts. But now there has been a

COLLAPSE OF CREDIT

extending, temporarily, all over the United States. Old debts can no longer be paid with new ones, and it is necessary to begin on a new basis. For a little while, at least, nothing but the possession of marketable commodities, and those the prime necessities of life—grain, pork, wool, lumber, coal, cotton, etc., etc.—will give a man or a community credit. In this general collapse of credit New York will be damaged more and Chicago less than any other cities in the United States, because the former has less, and the latter more, of these things now in immediate demand than any other cities. The movement of these commodities to the consumers must bring money back in their place. This is particularly true of the 7,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn in the warehouses of this city and the hundreds of millions of bushels more that are back in the country yet waiting to come forward. The holders of the warehouse receipts for this grain, whether they are banks or individuals, should *ship the grain* out as fast as transportation can be found for it. It is useless to wait for the reorganization of the banks and the usual methods of exchange. But our banks and shippers should

CUT LOOSE FROM THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Let the grain and other produce be shipped by the owners or the banks here as fast as possible to New York, Boston, Montreal, anywhere that it will sell for currency, or if currency is not to be had in those cities, then sell it for gold and let the Express Companies bring either the currency or the gold as fast as the grain can be sold. England wants our breadstuffs, and will give her gold for those when she will for nothing else. The New York banks have practically cut themselves off from any legitimate transactions with any bank or business man in the West. They have adopted a depreciated shinplaster currency that will drive every dollar of greenbacks away from them. How they are ever to get out of the terrible muddle they have got into with their Clearing-House certificates is impossible to foresee. But, whatever may happen to them, there is no reason that Chicago should share their misfortunes. The Northwest is not only full of wheat, and corn, and wool, and cattle, and hogs, but the country banks and the people of the West and Northwest hold more currency than any other part of the United States. The reaction from this great collapse will begin with the country banks in the Northwest. Chicago will, therefore, be the first city to recover, and our banks and business men must make up their minds to stand up and *go it alone* without waiting for New York.

AT THE BANKS

in this city, it is now the general rule not to credit up checks or drafts on any other bank, here or elsewhere, to the account of the depositor until collected in currency.

Exchange on New York continues unsalable in any considerable amount between banks. Nobody knows what price to put on it, though the general expression at the banks was that New York exchange, "payable in certified checks through the Clearing-House," was not worth over 96 cents on the dollar, and could not be sold for more than that in currency.

THE GOLD QUOTATIONS

telegraphed here from New York are now understood to be the price in checks "payable through the Clearing-House" of that city. But, as currency is at 3 to 4 per cent premium in New York over the certified checks, it appears that the real price of gold in New York for greenbacks is about 108, instead of 112. The quotations for stocks are also in the certified checks.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

having suspended for the second time, and gone into voluntary liquidation under the forty-second section of the National Currency act, its affairs will be wound up as rapidly as possible, and a great institution which has for the last six or seven years exercised a more potent influence than any other bank in the Northwest will cease to exist. How soon its affairs can be wound up under the existing disorganized condition of business is impossible to say. Under ordinary circumstances, it would not take, probably, more than sixty days, but the difficulty of collecting bills receivable now renders any ordinary calculations useless. In order to give an idea of the effects of the panic on the affairs of the bank, we give the following figures, obtained from the officers,—giving a comparison of its condition last evening with the condition on Sept. 2. The figures are given without the fractions of hundreds of thousands:

On Sept. 2, the aggregate deposits of the Bank were $6,600,000; the aggregate amount of cash and exchange was $3,300,000, and the bills receivable $4,400,000.

On Sept. 30, after closing the second time, the deposits had been reduced to $3,750,000, the cash and exchange to $420,000, while the bills receivable still amounted to $4,300,000. According to these figures, the sum of $2,900,000 has been paid out in the liquidation of deposits, while comparatively nothing was accomplished in collecting the bills receivable. The capital, surplus, and undivided earnings of the bank are about $1,300,000.

Notwithstanding that the amount of cash and exchange is stated at $420,000, we learn from the Directors of the bank that the actual amount is $570,000, but that in this amount is included the currency deposited yesterday, which has been kept separate, and considered special deposits. We have been, and are yet, inclined to the belief that the failure of the bank in this panic was inevitable. Its country bank accounts were so numerous and so large, that its business was entirely unmanageable in a crisis like the present. This dangerous feature in the Union National Bank has been well known and often commented upon by other bankers of this city in times of apparent security before the panic. Mr. Coolbaugh also knew this perfectly well, and as soon as the spread of the panic to the West became a settled fact, he accepted it as a foregone conclusion that his bank must fail, and this, too, before there was any great uneasiness in other banks. The hasty suspension of the bank in the first instance might be excused on the ground that it was better to suspend while there was currency enough in the bank to pay all the depositors some decent percentage of it, instead of standing a run and letting a few have it all. The reopening, however, for one day, is inexcusable on any ground.

BONDS IN THIS MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112½@113	
5-20s of '62	118 @	
5-20s of '64	108½@	
5-20s of '65	109 @	
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112½@	
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113 @	
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	113 @114	
10-40s ex. int.	108 @109½	
U. S. 5s (new issue)	105 @	
U. S. currency 6s	108½@	
Gold and coupons	110½@111½	
Gold exchange	111½@	
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]@107½	

Chicago City 7s	90	& int.
Cook County 7s	90	& int.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The day in Wall street passed in a more satisfactory manner than the most sanguine almost dared to hope. The general markets closed up quietly, without a ripple of excitement in any direction. At the Stock Exchange a calm and conservative feeling characterized dealings throughout, and while many sold stocks for cash to complete settlements, it is but just to add that there was a spirit of forbearance between members, and also between money-lenders and brokers generally. Delivery hour finally came, and with it the important announcement from the Committee appointed to settle the differences between members, that there was not one single default. This announcement was received with cheers.

In the money market early in the day, lenders exacted ⅛ per cent per diem, but later the rate fell to ⅛@¼, and, at the close, loans were made between brokers at 7 per cent. Greenbacks were at a premium of 2@3 per cent early in the day, but large amounts came out, and towards the close the premium was more or less nominal. Clearing-House officials report considerable amounts of legal-tenders received from the interior. In discounts there was more trade at 12 to 18 per cent. The demand for loan certificates also increased.

The most important result of the successful manner in which the Stock Exchange emerged from the ordeal to-day, was the sharp and decided advance in foreign exchanges, as well as the large increase in business. The leading bankers advanced their quotations, step by step, until the close, when asking rates were 106½ for 60 days sterling, and 108 for sight. Early in the day sales were made at 105¾, and afterwards up to 106½, or within ¼ per cent of asking price. Sight bills sold all the way from 107½ to 107¾. Commercial bills were in demand at quotations about 1@1½ per cent below bankers' sterling. This improved condition of foreign exchanges will start export trade, and once more set crops in motion. The benefits likely to arise from the improvement in the exchanges to-day cannot be overestimated.

Customs receipts to-day, $381,000.

Gold declined from 112½ to 111¼, and closed at 111⅛@111¼. The market was moderately active, but speculation was not attended with any special features. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64@1-32 per cent to flat; and for carrying, 7, 1-32, and 1-16 per cent. The final rate was 1-32 for carrying.

The clearings were $31,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $59,000.

Governments are firm, notwithstanding the lower tendency of gold.

The Stock Exchange to-day called the May and November bonds "ex-coupon," which checked business, as foreign bankers will not buy them in this way.

State bonds were pretty nearly neglected.

The stock market opened steady in tone, and with about the usual degree of animation noted in ordinary times of activity. Under the pressure of cash stock, however, prices declined from 1 to 9 per cent, but there was an entire absence of the excitement which characterized the market previous to the closing of the Exchange. After midday, an improved feeling set in and prices recovered, showing improvement towards the close of from 1 to 5¾ per cent from the lowest point of the day. In final dealings there was a slight reaction, due to realizations, but the market left off firm in tone. There was a well distributed business throughout the list, but the prominent features were Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Pacific Mail, and Wabash. Among the investment shares Delaware, Lackawanna & Western was the principal feature, selling at 88@89@86¾@88.

Sterling, 106¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	113¼	Coupons, '67	113¼
Coupons, '62	107	Coupons, '68	113
Coupons, '64	106	10-40s	107
Coupons, '65	109	Currency 6s	106
Coupons, '65 (new)	112	New 5s	106¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	84	Virginias, old	no bid
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	72	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	no bid		

STOCKS.

Canton	62½	St. Paul pfd	59
Western Union	60¾	Wabash	44¾
Quicksilver	17	Wabash pfd	no bid
Adams Express	88	Fort Wayne	87
Wells Fargo	55	Terre Haute	10
American Express	53	Terre Haute pfd	27
United States Ex.	54	Chicago & Alton	92½
Pacific Mail	33¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	93
New York Central	91½	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	51½	C., C. & C.	75
Erie pfd	67½	C., B. & Q.	90
Harlem	111¾	Lake Shore	74¾
Harlem pfd	110	Indiana Central	23¼
Michigan Central	78	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh	79¼	Union Pacific bonds	79¼
Northwestern	43	Union Pacific stock	72
Northwestern pfd	65	Central Pacific	87½
Rock Island	90¼	Del., Lack. & West'n	87½
N. J. Central	90½	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	33¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 30:

CITY PROPERTY.

Canal st, 308 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x101¼ ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $3,000.

Wabansia av, e of Dickson st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,800.

Hanover st, 115 ft w of Henshaw av, n f, 53x100 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $900.

Hubbard st, s e cor of Lincoln st, n f, 82x125 ft, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $12,000.

Dudley st, 164 ft s of Webster av, w f, 24x125 ft, dated June 26; consideration, $600.

Chicago av, 50 ft w of Harding av, n f, 75 9-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $2,000.

DeKalb st, 89 4-10 ft s w of Flournoy st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 5; consideration, $1,300.

Church st, 70 ft n of Menomonee st, e f, 23x123 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $1,000.

Lake st, n e cor of Crawford av, s f, 26½x118 ft, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $1,200.

Ridgeway av, 100 ft s of Frederick st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 19; consideration, $800.

Indiana av, bet Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts, w f, 25x123¼ ft, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $8,500.

Snell st, 198 ft n of Second st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $1,800.

Same property, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $1,800.

Milwaukee av, 128 ft s e of Holstein av, s w front, 22x100 ft, dated Sept. 30; consideration, $1,250.

Tinkham av, 104 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 26x124 ft, dated Aug. 16; consideration, $525.

Calumet av, s of Twenty-sixth st, w f, n ⅓ of Lot 13, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $5,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Melrose st, 400 ft e of Evanston road, s f, 100x166 ft, dated Aug. 22; consideration, $10,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 16 to 25, in resub of Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's subdiv in w ½ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $8,000.

Undiv ½ of Lot 20, in subdiv of Blocks 6 and 7, of Cleaver & Taylor's subdiv in Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $2,250.

Evans av, s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Sept. 29; consideration, $8,000.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1873.	Receipts. 1872.	Shipments. 1873.	Shipments. 1872.
Flour, brls	8,628	5,405	6,662	8,419
Wheat, bu	135,560	113,080	176,274	67,818
Corn, bu	156,868	149,045	200,079	127,023
Oats, bu	88,460	43,750	56,137	38,861
Rye, bu	3,900	4,074	1,350	1,357
Barley, bu	29,870	57,970	26,564	55,988
Grass seed, lbs	96,930	87,000	21,400	50,893
Flax seed, lbs	338,820	372,983	166,995	229,283
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	21,810	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	29,460	147,370	148,657	144,180
Beef, brls	....	....	....	268
Pork, brls	....	....	45	155
Lard, lbs	125,550	49,475	74,500	275,980
Tallow, lbs	12,589	30,150	....	21,000
Butter, lbs	117,385	90,040	3,180	8,690
Live hogs, No.	....	8,233	....	9,696
Cattle, No.	....	3,347	....	1,624
Sheep, No.	....	....	....	....
Hides, lbs	60,703	108,342	90,000	66,881
Highwines, brls	60	173	1	153
Wool, lbs	104,495	66,849	132,768	5,400
Potatoes, bu	1,803	3,303	720	70
Lumber, m feet	11,938	13,807	2,730	1,526
Shingles, m	4,519	6,953	1,975	2,028
Lath, m	900	557	279	125
Salt, brls	9,235	10,184	4,870	1,098

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,016 bu wheat; 465 bu corn; 2,183 bu oats; 751 bu rye; 266 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 324 cars wheat; 268 cars corn; 10,300 bu high mixed do, and 41,700 bu No. 2 do by canal; 18 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 55 cars barley. Total (669 cars), 304,000 bu.

The aspect of affairs in commercial circles to-day was decidedly darker than yesterday. The final closing of the Union National Bank in this city, after one day's resuscitation, joined to rumors of failures in Europe, caused wide-spread apprehensions that the worst is not yet over. The greatest fears were lest the closing of the Union National should be the means of causing a rather wide-spread selling of produce in the country for delivery here. Hence weakness in prices. There were, however, many who held that the affairs of the bank will be settled up so speedily, and with so little loss (if any) to correspondents, that there will be no room for extra weakness on their part. This view of the case is probably the correct one.

Our wholesale merchants did not take a desponding view of the situation, but under the circumstances most of them did feel that a conservative policy would be the best, till the exact truth should be known. Hence they were not anxious to sell new lines of goods unless where the currency was offered in payment, and a fair business was done on this basis, though the average was of course less than usual. They simply felt that Capt. Cuttle's advice, "Steady now!" ought to be followed, and saw reason to hope that no great harm would result from the development which was given to the world only through the columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning.

The produce markets were somewhat less active, and grain was rather badly weakened by the news. Operators were afraid that grain offerings for forward delivery will be much larger than recently, and hence were unwilling to take hold at prices which might prove to be much higher than the market of a day or two hence. They knew that if the country banks should attempt to realize it must be in the Chicago market, and that the throwing of any large quantities of grain on this market would probably produce a still further drop in quotations. Hence buyers held off, and owners were a little more anxious to sell, making things weak as well as blue. Yet the depression was not so great as last week, wheat did not sell at less than 6c per bu, or corn at less than 2c, above the bottom prices due to the panic, so that there is still room to hope that the worst is over, so far as produce is concerned. Indeed, the feeling in provisions was decidedly stronger.

The last-named fact reminds us that St. Louis is advertising that her stock-yards are open for the transaction of business, while Chicago has more live stock in her pens than is wanted. But there is this difference, that Chicago buyers are paying for what they want, while St. Louis does not even promise the cash.

The supply of money on the floor of the Exchange to-day was plentiful, but holders stood aloof to a large extent, for reasons above noted. There were, however, signs that the receipts of currency for the purpose of buying grain are slightly on the decrease. Houses in Boston and New England write that money is scarce there, but that if prices go much lower they will try and send some more money. They evidently wrote with the view of keeping down quotations till their orders are filled, but probably stated facts, nevertheless.

For this reason the shipping movement was relatively slow, though a fair number of vessels was chartered, mostly to take away grain that has been bought previously. There was a moderate amount of settlement work performed, as deliveries on the October options are in order to-morrow, and there are few who want to pay for property, if they can help it, as the usual bank facilities in this work are wanting.

In the dry goods market there were no new developments calling for special comment. There was no appearance of activity in any department, orders generally being small, and mainly centered in the more staple fabrics. The volume of sales was, however, quite up to the expectations of the trade, and among our jobbers the prevalent feeling seemed one of confidence. Values were not subjected to any quotable change, ruling comparatively steady, as previously reported. The grocery market was in much the same condition as noted from day to day for a week past. Orders continue to arrive very sparingly, but this occasions no uneasiness among wholesalers, who show no inclination to increase sales just at this juncture. Orders from parties of whose soundness there is no question are promptly filled, but all others—where the amounts called for are very considerable—are respectfully declined. So far as staple articles are concerned, the market maintains its firm tone, and indeed there is no special weakness in any department. Quotations remain unchanged. Butter and cheese were quiet, neither local nor outside buyers seeming inclined to invest beyond supplying immediate necessities. The fact that the stocks of both of these staples are moderate has thus far enabled holders to sustain prices, the former being quoted at 18@28c, and the latter at 6@13c, as to quality. There was a fair inquiry for fish at firm and unchanged prices. Stocks are generally light, while of whitefish and mackerel there is a scarcity. Dried fruits were dull and nominal. No new features were noted in the hay, leather, pig-iron, paints, and wood markets, all ruling dull at former quotations. Hides were unsettled and entirely nominal.

At the lumber-yards trade was rather light, though considerable lumber is being sent into the interior in answer to orders. Prices are unchanged, though concessions are made now and then for cash. There was no material change in the situation at the wholesale market. The offerings are very large, and very few sales are made, and those generally for cash. Prices for metals, iron, and nails were unaltered. Business in each department is rather light. Building materials were quiet; also cooperage, salt, and naval stores. Drugs and chemicals met with a moderate demand, quotations remaining unchanged, though shaded to some extent for the ready cash. Wool, hops, and broomcorn were dull, and little better than nominal. Seeds were quiet. Timothy is quoted at $2.30@2.70, and flax at $1.75@1.85. Other varieties were nominally unchanged. The receipts of pears, peaches, and grapes to-day were large, and prices for these fruits ruled weak and lower, the demand being light. Potatoes sold at 75@80c, delivered, but were in moderate request. Poultry and eggs met with a light local inquiry, fresh offerings being mostly wanted, but, as the supply is still liberal, prices were weak and unsettled.

Highwines were inactive and nominally a shade firmer, in sympathy with the New York quotation of 98c. There were buyers on the floor of small lots at 90c per gallon in currency, and a rumored sale of 50 brls at that figure. The market was quotable at about 90@90½c.

Lake freights were moderately active, at unchanged rates. There was almost nothing doing till nearly 1 o'clock, shippers holding off in hopes of forcing another decline, as vessels are plenty, and the markets were weak. Then they took nearly all the offerings in a few minutes. Buffalo rates were quoted at 7c on corn, and 7¾c on wheat, by sail; with rumors that these figures were shaded slightly in some cases. Wheat to Kingston was taken at 14c, and to Prescott at 14½c. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 115,000 bu wheat, 230,000 bu corn, 22,000 bu barley, and 25,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet and rather firm. There was a fair inquiry for mess pork in small lots, but generally at lower figures than holders were willing to accept. Lard was unchanged and meats were a shade firmer. The market was strong all round for early winter delivery, for the reason that the panic has put an effectual quietus on summer packing, and will possibly cause the regular season to open later than usual, which will enhance the selling value of the rather small stocks now in hand. The chief inquiry developed to-day was, however, for the settlement of pork contracts for December delivery, for which $13.00 was bid, while there were nominal sellers at that figure without settlement. The market was nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller October, $14.00@14.25; do seller December, $12.75@13.00; seller January, $13.00@13.25. Lard, cash or seller September, 7⅝@7¾c; summer do, $7½@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7¾c; seller December, 7⅝c; do seller January, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller February, 7⅞@8c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 7@8c. Dry salted meats at 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8¾c for short clear. English meats, 8¼c for short ribs; 8½@8⅝c for short clear both boxed. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6⅞c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅞@7c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4¾c. Bacon is quoted at 8¼c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¼c. Sales were limited to 250 brls mess pork at $14.00; 500 brls do, in settlement, at $14.00; 60 tcs lard on private terms; 250 tcs do, seller December, at 7⅝c.

Flour was much less active, though in better demand than on Friday and Saturday, and prices were weak, in sympathy with wheat and corn. New York was reported quiet, but firm. There is not enough doing as yet to enable us to quote the range of prices further than to say that fair shipping extras sell at about $5.75 per brl. Rye flour is firm, and bran steady. Sales were reported of 300 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (old Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls superfine at $3.85; 300 brls rye and 100 bu do (Champion) at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.62½. Total, 950 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50 on track.

Wheat was dull and weak, declining 7c per bu from the highest quotations of yesterday, though New York was quoted stronger and our receipts were only moderate as compared with those of ten days ago. The drop averaged 4@5c per bu. The financial outlook caused holders to offer their property quite freely, while buyers were cautious about operating with currency, and it was still impossible to draw on New York. Hence operations, both for the Eastern States and for Canada, were blocked, except where the cash was on hand, and that was not paid out with so much willingness as yesterday. The market for cash lots was still further depressed by the fact that this was the last day of the month, and the longs were quite anxious to settle up their October deals, so as to avoid the necessity of paying for deliveries to-morrow. Hence they offered very freely, and, as the option of seller October was offered without settlement, to a considerable extent, by receivers, there was much less inducement to buy cash wheat. One or two parties entered the market and bought to a fair extent, in the hope of stopping the downward movement, but they withdrew when they found that the effort was unequal to the task. The receipts of yesterday were exceeded by the shipments, and the same will probably be the case to-day, but our stock last week increased nearly 500,000 bu, giving us now some 1,500,000 bu of all grades to carry through a money market which has had no parallel for tightness for several years past. The load is a heavy one, and it is very much to be desired that there shall be a slackening up in receipts till our stock is materially reduced by shipment. Wheat is wanted East and in Europe at present prices, and, if it is found that there is no new excitement about money, there can be no doubt that prices will improve speedily. Cash No. 2 spring opened at 98c (before 'Change, the sales not being reported), and declined to 97c at 11 o'clock; thence to 95c at the close. Seller October opened at $1.00, and declined to 95c at the close, but sold at 94c without settlement. Seller November sold at $1.00@1.02, closing at $1.01. No. 1 spring closed dull and nominal at $1.00; No. 3 quiet at 85c; and rejected nominal at 75c. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.04; 1,200 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu do at $1.02; 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at 97c; 35,000 bu do at 96½c; 51,600 bu do at 96c; 28,200 bu do at 95½c; 2,800 bu No. 3 spring at 85c. Total, 135,000 bu.

Corn was weak, declining nearly 3c per bu. The market was quite active early, and decidedly slow afterwards. Liverpool was quoted firmer, and New York as "held higher," while our receipts were not large; but the heavy feeling which oppressed corn holders, owing to fears of very liberal country offerings within a day or two, made them so anxious to sell that they beat the market down upon themselves by their brisk competition. Nevertheless, buyers of cash lots, on interior New England account, and for the seaboard, were numerous, while there was a fair amount of local cash on the market, all taking the corn as fast as offered till the orders were filled, when buyers withdrew. As in the case of wheat, there was some pressure on the part of the long interest for October, which helped to weaken the market for cash corn. Settlements had previously been made wherever possible; but, after all, there are considerable quantities that could not be settled, as the corn must be delivered to some one. Hence strong hopes were entertained that prices will stiffen as soon as those options are cleared out of the way, especially if money matters quiet down to a smooth condition, as they promised yesterday to do soon. Cash No. 2 opened at 36½c, and declined to 34c at the close, when strictly fresh receipts were nominal at 34½c. Seller October opened at 37c, and closed 34⅛@34½c. Seller November sold at 41½c early to 39½c at the close. Rejected closed dull at 32c. Cash sales were reported of 45,000 bu No. 2 before 'Change at 36½c; 15,000 bu do at 36¼c; 35,000 bu do at 36c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 32,200 bu do on 'Change at 35c; 36,000 bu do at 34¾c; 15,000 bu do at 34⅝c; 65,000 bu do at 34½c; 24,000 bu do at 34¼c; 40,000 bu do at 34c, 2,400 bu rejected at 33c; 1,200 bu do at 32½c; 400 bu do at 32c. Total, 316,200 bu.

Oats were more active, but averaged about 1c lower for cash and seller October, which ranged at 28@28½c, closing firm at the inside; while seller November was strong at about 32c. There was considerable pressure to sell cash lots, and those which are deliverable to-morrow, on which settlements had not been made, which weakened prices, in spite of the fact that New York was quoted firmer. There was a moderate shipping movement in oats, and stocks are now smaller than a week ago. Cash sales were reported of 90,000 bu No. 2 at 28½c; 13,600 bu do at 28¼c; 50,000 bu do at 28c; 1,800 bu No. 2 white at 31½c; 1,200 bu do at 31c; 600 bu rejected at 27c; 1,200 bu do at 26c; 1,200 bu by sample at 30½c on track. Total, 159,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, being quotable at 60@61c for No. 2 when paid for on the nail, and 61@62c where the currency would be forthcoming in two or three days. There was very little demand, scarcely enough to keep the market going, but the receipts were light, and holders not anxious to get rid of their property. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 62c; 400 bu do at 61c; 1,600 bu do at 60c, and 400 bu rejected at 55c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was more active, at about the same range of prices as yesterday. The market opened weak, in sympathy with other grain, at a decline of 4c, then rose as buyers were found to want all the offerings, and receded as buyers fell out towards 1 o'clock. No. 2 closed at $1.22, and No. 3 at 95c. Rejected was dull at 75c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at $1.27; 24,200 bu do at $1.26; 9,000 bu do at $1.25; 3,200 bu do at $1.24; 5,600 bu do at $1.23; 1,600 bu do at $1.22; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 98c; 4,000 bu do at 96c; 2,000 bu do at 95c; 800 bu rejected at 75c, 400 bu by sample at $1.06; 800 bu do at 90c, on track; 1,200 bu do at $1.30, delivered. Total, 58,400 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Sept. 27, 1873.	Sept. 20, 1873.	Sept. 28, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	....	....	350
No. 2 red	2,877	2,877	2,415
No. 3 winter	1,757	1,447	2,247
Rejected winter	901	901	....
No. 1 spring	58,146	44,182	73,026
No. 2 spring	917,920	618,321	508,571
No. 3 spring	205,701	115,086	271,113
No. 1 N. W. spring	50,256	54,053	14,447
No. 2 N. W. spring	211,720	152,305	5,048
Rejected spring	51,803	29,470	92,556
No grade spring	....	559	693
Total	1,500,584	1,019,201	970,466
CORN.			
White	5,804	5,804	2,972
Yellow	20,283	20,242	11,594
No. 1	77,278	75,101	201,133
High mixed	287,535	1,020,499	....
No. 2	4,611,716	4,096,876	3,418,567
Rejected	96,038	108,905	18,695
No. 2 kiln dried	....	....	....
Rejected kiln dried	....	....	....
No grade	3,460	3,460	....
Total	5,202,814	5,330,887	3,652,961
OATS.			
No. 1	3,079	2,444	7,759
No. 2 white	38,849	34,407	....
No. 2	720,405	771,944	705,766
Rejected	61,387	73,669	157,017
No grade	2,432	3,418	5,043
Total	826,152	885,882	875,385
RYE.			
No. 1	2,746	2,093	4,559
No. 2	129,716	114,346	115,061
Rejected	2,230	773	26,300
No grade	486	714	....
Total	135,178	117,926	145,920
BARLEY.			
No. 1	486	....	471
No. 2	253,131	234,877	312,530
No. 3	198,281	145,257	190,552
Rejected	50,049	35,842	86,799
No grade	....	....	2,061
Total	503,917	415,976	592,513

Total of all kinds of grain, 8,168,645 bu. This is a decrease within the week of 128,073 bu corn, 59,730 bu oats; and an increase of 481,383 bu wheat, 17,252 bu rye, 87,941 bu barley. Total increase, 398,773 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

SEPT. 30—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast quiet, but steady. Fair average quality spring wheat on passage or for prompt shipment, 57s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat a shade cheaper; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d. Corn a shade dearer, 32s 9d.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Sept. 23, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	75	556	543,951	1,477,404
Glasgow	....	143	458,107	129,930
Cardiff	75	15	....	10,801
Bremen	50	60	....	18,500
Hamburg	....	150	951,009	130,000
Rotterdam	....	....	213,887	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,309,189	....
Havre	....	....	....	371,037
West Indies	2,125	578	602,444	192,896
B. N. A. Col.	729	313	....	17,037
B. Guiana	300	113	12,500	5,808
Venezuela	....	....	20,033	1,841
Arg. Rep.	....	....	10,800	....
New Grenada	....	....	203,123	2,100
Total	3,353	1,725	4,324,573	2,417,384
Previous week	4,088	1,440	4,380,873	1,937,327
Week Sept. 8	2,612	1,181	3,260,759	1,854,217
Week Sept. 1	3,785	1,208	2,180,191	1,271,675
Week Aug. 25	795	1,176	921,783	1,807,971
Week Aug. 18	1,976	1,313	1,459,774	2,241,031
Week Sept. 24, 1872	2,587	1,301	1,639,461	1,349,902

And from Nov. 1 to Sept. 23, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	161,040	145,174	141,754
Beef, brls and tcs	61,886	92,219	131,877
Lard, lbs	184,349,973	155,459,483	84,909,900
Bacon, lbs	283,222,642	194,152,607	64,114,466
Butter, lbs	3,543,865	4,502,037	5,324,860
Cheese, lbs	79,354,719	61,089,164	66,477,518
Tallow, lbs	51,346,868	54,689,939	28,993,455

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was in light request, and closed 1c lower for cash, and higher for the November option, selling at 93½@95c cash, closing at 94c, and at $1.02@1.03½ seller November, closing at $1.03. Corn was in moderate demand and firmer on the November option, closing at 34c cash, and 39⅝c seller November. Other grain and provisions were quiet. Three vessels were taken for wheat, two of which were for Montreal, at 20c, and one for corn to Collingwood on private terms. Capacity equal to 50,000 bu wheat, and 22,000 bu corn.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and nominal at $1.80@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM-CORN—Business for the past week or ten days has been confined principally to meeting the immediate wants of local manufacturers. There is no change in prices, but dealers quote the market firm, and many anticipate an advance as soon as trade is resumed. We repeat: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BAGGING—Only a few orders are being placed for goods in this line, but the reduced condition of stocks serve to sustain the market, and quotations remain without change. We repeat our list as follows: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in light request at unchanged prices. The offerings, though not large, are fully equal to present requirements. We quote: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.45@1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business in this department has slackened up considerably during the past six days. Dealers are generally filling previous contracts with the city and private parties, but otherwise there is little doing. Prices are without quotable change, as follows: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@15.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There is nothing new to report in this market, either in the character of the demand, or in prices. Shippers are temporarily out of the market, thus leaving local consumers the only operators. Choice table qualities are in steadily good request, and being in scant supply remain firm at quite as good prices as prevailed a fortnight ago, 25@28c being obtainable, but the poorer sorts are, to a greater or lesser extent, neglected, and, if forced upon the market, would have to be sold at a decided reduction. We, however, make no change in our quotations, which are as follows: Choice yellow, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

CANNED GOODS—Notwithstanding the dullness prevailing in most other departments of trade, the canned goods market presented a fair degree of activity, and, with the exception of peaches, which are "off" a little, full previous rates were being realized. Strawberries and green gages have advanced a trifle since our last report, and some other lines seem to be tending in the same direction. Following are the prices current:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	3.50@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb, new	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb, new	1.75@ 2.05
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	3.00@ 3.20
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@ 2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@ 1.35
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.35
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	4.00@ 4.25

CHEESE—In this market no important change has taken place during the week under review. Neither the local nor the country demands are very considerable, buyers invariably restricting their orders to such amounts as are deemed necessary to meet the immediate requirements of their trade. Stocks, though moderate, are in excess of the demand. We quote: York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 6@9c.

COAL—The past week has witnessed no important change in the coal market. Both hard and soft descriptions are meeting with a liberal demand, and former quotations are firmly adhered to. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. Prices are little better than nominal, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is less doing in this department than last week, but merchants report a fair trade under the circumstances. Prices are without alteration, although, for the ready cash, prices are shaded more or less. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.50 @	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	20 @	25
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	58 @	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25 @	28
Asafoetida, lb	50 @	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	1.55
Beans, Tonqua, lb	90 @	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25 @	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14 @	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50 @	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30 @	1.40
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum Arabic, picked	55 @	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28 @	30
Gum camphor, lb	38 @	40
Gum opium, lb	9.00 @	9.25
Gum shellac, lb	65 @	70
Glue, white, lb	45 @	55
Iodine, lb	8.75 @	9.25
Lye, cone, case	8.25 @	
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00 @	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40 @	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.50 @	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	55 @	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85 @	
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50 @	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00 @	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.70 @	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.70 @	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.60 @	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	3½@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15 @	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12 @	13
Sulphur, lb	4½@	6

EGGS—Have been very dull and declining all the week. To-day sales were made at 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Dealers have not cared to purchase and pay the cash, consequently the offerings have accumulated, but prices are unchanged, sales being made yesterday at 73c. Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 83½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The situation of this market has not changed materially since the date of our last weekly review. A fair number of orders have been received from day to day, and the aggregate distribution would compare favorably with former seasons at a like period. Under light stocks the market maintains a firm tone, dealers evincing no inclination to increase sales save at very full prices. Whitefish, mackerel, and herring are scarce. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trading continues sluggish at nominally unchanged prices. Orders are restricted to supplying current requirements, and are mainly confined to the more staple articles. The following quotations are, at the moment, little better than nominal: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@18c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@45c; pitted cherries, 33@35c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

GROCERIES—The situation of the grocery market has not changed in any important particular. Comparatively, orders are few, and small in the amounts called for, interior merchants manifesting no disposition to anticipate wants, but rather confining their orders to such articles and in such quantities as the immediate wants of their customers seem to require. This is regarded as a healthy symptom, and meets with the approval of the jobbing trade, among whom there seems to be no inclination to increase sales just at present. Stocks are in good shape, and are held with confidence. Quotations remain unchanged:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 32@33½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25¾@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27¾c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13½@13¾c; crushed and powdered, 12½@12¾c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11¼@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10½@10¾c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 9¾@10¼c; fair do, 9¼@9¾c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c; common do, 8@8½; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9¾@10½c; do prime, 9¼@9¾c; do, fair, 8¾@9¼c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 52@55c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6¾@6⅞c; Golden West, 6½@6¾c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6⅝c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand has been light during the week, but prices for foreign are not lower, though a few inferior lemons are sold at $9.00@10.50. Domestic fruits have been in liberal supply, but dull and lower. The receipts to-day were large, and grapes, peaches, and pears were easier. We quote: Lemons, $10.00@12.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do, plums, 20 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl. Pears, 50c@$1.00 per box or basket. Peaches, 60c@$1.25 per box or basket; do choice, per basket, $1.50@1.75. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $1.50@2.00; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 50@65c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.50; wild do, $9.00@10.00. Quinces, 75@80c per box. Plums, $1.00@1.50.

HOPS—There has been very little trading during the week, and both dealers and brewers are confining their transactions to the least possible limit. The market is nominally firm; the growers, especially, are firm in their views, but owing to the condition of the finances business at present is at a stand-still. New hops are quoted at 40@50c; old, 20@40c.

HAY—There were no new developments in the hay market. Aside from supplying current local wants, very little was being done, and prices continue weak and unsettled. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—This market is entirely nominal. A few small sales were reported yesterday at "panic prices," but they are no criterion of the market. Just now there are very few buyers at any price, and for the present shipments should be withheld as far as practicable. Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 9c; part cured, 9@10c; green calf, 13c; veal-kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 17c; dry flint, 19c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Merchants report a moderate business on local and interior account at the current rates, as follows:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	18 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	22½ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—There is a steady moderate inquiry for leather at firm and unchanged prices. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	37@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.00
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ $1.4
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.80

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Owing to the financial troubles, business has fallen off considerably, and the merchants are disposed to discriminate to some extent, and restrict their business as far as practicable to a cash basis. Prices are without quotable change, as follows:

TIN-PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.[illegible]; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11¾c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6¼c rates; Russia iron, 23c do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 18@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7¾c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7¼c by car load, ⅞c.

NAILS—The demand is less than last week, but still a fair number of orders have been placed at the current rates: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Have been rather quiet, but at the moment there is rather more doing. Prices are steady as follows: Manila rope, ℔ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.00@7.00; tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Fair activity has characterized the oil trade throughout the past week, and prices have been firmly sustained all around. Carbon is temporarily scarce, and under a large demand holders are very firm in their views, some asking ½@1c advance over last week's prices. Quotations remain unchanged, as follows: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 78@80c; do, current make, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 90@95c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PIG IRON—In this department there has been comparatively little trading during the week under review, and values are considerably unsettled. Quotations, which remain unchanged, are, at the moment, simply nominal. Scotch (according to brand), $52.00@56.00; Massillon, $52.00; Tuscarawas, $52.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $55.00; do No. 2, $54.00; do No. 3, $57.00; do No. 4, $62.00; do No. 5, $64.00. Missouri charcoal coal, $55.00; Chicago stone coal, $50.00.

POTATOES—The receipts have been small; but, owing to the scarcity of currency, the retail dealers bought lightly, and receivers have accepted lower prices. There was more doing to-day, and several carlots were sold at 75@80c delivered. Sweet potatoes were abundant and lower. We quote: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.25@2.75; do per bu, 70@85c; Early Rose at 75@80c delivered; yellow sweet, $3.00@3.50; Jerseys, $4.00@5.00.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market has been excessively supplied with chickens all the week, and, as the retail dealers have bought sparingly, prices have ruled weak and lower. Other poultry and game are also abundant, and more than equal to the demand. Prices are given below: Old chickens, $3.00@3.25; spring do, $1.25@2.50; small do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, $2.75@3.00; geese, $9.00@10.00; turkeys, 11@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00.

SEEDS—This market has been very quiet during the past six days, timothy and flax being the only seeds traded in, and to a limited extent, only. Timothy is quoted at $2.30@2.70 for common to choice; flax at $1.75@1.85. Clover was nominally lower, at $5.50@6.00. Sales to-day include 20 bags choice timothy seed at $2.70; 6 bags fair at $2.45; 35 bags flax at $1.85.

SALT—The market is quiet, the demand being confined to meeting current wants. Stocks during the present quietness have accumulated to some extent. Quotations are given below: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.20; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, with out bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—Business is slack and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 58@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Remains quiet at former prices. Below are the quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@85c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—Is in moderate demand at former quotations: Beach, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market is very quiet. One or two Eastern buyers were on the market for a day or two, but the present condition of the finances has caused manufacturers to abstain from buying, and trade is well nigh suspended. Prices are more or less nominal, and would, perhaps, be shaded some for cash, though dealers say stocks are small, and do not anticipate any material shrinkage in values when trade is resumed. We again quote:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@45c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	38@42c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c
Burry wool, 10@15c less.	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was no change. Below are the rates to the leading Eastern points, as follows:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk
Boston	$ 60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del.	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C.	50	1.00	50	
Alexandria, Va.	62	1.24		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	30	60	30	35
Wheeling	35	70	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	38	75	38	42½
Norfolk, Va.	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C.	75	1.25		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	200	210	[illegible]
Tuesday	497	342	[illegible]
Total	697	552	[illegible]
Same time last week	7,920	29,873	[illegible]
Week before last	9,658	20,124	[illegible]

Shipments have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	475	5,843	[illegible]

There was not as much trading in any department of the live-stock market as during yesterday, and the prevalent feeling was noticeably less cheerful. Buyers were few and indifferent, and but for the meagre receipts a general depreciation in values could scarcely have been averted. Under the limited offerings former rates were generally well sustained.

CATTLE—In this department the amount of business accomplished was scarcely worth noticing, less than 500 head changing hands during the entire day. Of this number perhaps 200 were taken by shippers, the remainder being divided between local butchers and feeders. As the fresh receipts were 497 head, it will readily be seen that little or nothing was accomplished toward clearing the yards of the stale cattle held over from last week, and consequently the market remains in much the same unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as during the half-dozen preceding days. Sales were reported at $2.00@5.25 for scallawags to good smooth shipping steers, or at $2.00@3.87½ for common to good Texas cattle and inferior to common natives; at $2.60@4.00 for poor to prime stockers, and at $4.25@5.25 for common to good shipping steers. There is a large amount of unsold stock still in the yards, and until this is disposed of Western shippers should withhold shipments. The prices given below are nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.60@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
20	stockers	1,050	$2.87½
100	Texas cattle	1,187	2.87½
49	good steers	1,300	4.60
49	good steers	1,286	5.05
15	good steers	1,306	5.00
65	good steers	1,263	5.15
16	stock steers	1,131	4.00
22	stock steers	915	3.40
33	stock steers	750	2.80
37	butchers' steers	1,190	4.00
34	butchers' steers	1,170	4.62½

HOGS—There was a marked falling off in the demand for hogs, and notwithstanding the small number received, holders found it extremely difficult to keep the market up. Nearly all the prominent Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, but they only wanted a few car-loads each, and the total of their purchases reached barely 3,000 head. The reported sales would seem to indicate a decline, the average of prices being decidedly lower than on yesterday, but the apparent difference is accounted for by the inferior quality of to-day's offerings, there being few really desirable lots on sale, while the bulk consisted of coarse, uneven, and mixed lots, many of which have been in the sale-pens for a week past. Sales were reported at $4.00@4.20 for poor to medium, and at $4.25@4.45 for good to choice. We append the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66	248	$4.40	72	300	$4.29	175	184	$4.40
45	190	4.40	48	250	4.10	58	270	4.25
56	180	4.40	47	292	4.20	53	300	4.25
55	190	4.40	38	261	4.20	53	293	4.25
44	173	4.40	73	276	4.20	56	276	4.25
54	182	4.40	48	268	4.20	53	257	4.25
58	194	4.40	34	273	4.30	57	260	4.25
65	201	4.40	195	288	4.20	58	209	4.15
64	184	4.40	37	250	4.40	104	273	4.25
56	204	4.40	49	299	4.40	55	283	4.20
42	325	4.25	177	215	4.45	53	221	4.15
57	233	4.30	58	228	4.45	53	237	4.15
89	266	4.50	59	209	4.45	48	209	4.20
24	213	4.37½	14	276	4.00	20	450	4.45
150	200	4.37½						

SHEEP—No stock was received to-day, and, in the absence of sales, the market must be considered purely nominal at $3.00@4.50.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

In this, as well as in nearly all other branches of trade, business during the past half-dozen days has languished. Country merchants as well as local retailers have cut down their orders to the lowest possible point consistent with the actual requirements of their trade, and have confined their purchases chiefly to the more staple articles, such as bleached and brown cottons, prints, gingham, ticks, shawls, and flannels. The attendance of buyers in person was, perhaps, as large as during any previous week of the present season, many being attracted hither by the Exposition now in progress, but there was manifested no inclination to anticipate wants, and while the aggregate distribution makes a very decent showing, individual purchases were invariably small. Prices have not been subjected to any important change. In some departments a slightly easier feeling is evinced, but the general market shows no signs of weakness. The carpet trade has been much more active than dealers had any reason to expect, and consequently a pretty good feeling prevails. Stocks are in excellent shape, and are held with confidence, jobbers manifesting no anxiety to realize, save at very full prices.

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam F, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	11	Utica C	8½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	12½	Continental C	13½
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	11½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12	Massachusetts B B	11
Pepperell O, 33-in	11	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10	Portsmouth P	11

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10¼@11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 @10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8

GINGHAMS.

Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	13

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7 c	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7	Manville Paper	9
High colors, 1 cent extra.			

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	14½c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	14½
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	14
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	14
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langdon, GB	19	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	11½
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	10½
Hill	15½		
Auburn, A	15		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	23½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	23½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	22
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	19
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½

DENIMS.

York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	11½
Otis, CC	17½		

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	15 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	15	American, 3-3	12½

CARPET WARP.

Standard white	37 c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GCG	35	Bee Hive, colored	33
Reaper City	34		

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	73 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	73 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	73	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.T.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$ 1.35	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	1.35

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$ 1.42½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Im.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	1.40

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med.	.95	Common wool	65@75
Belgrade	.82½	Union	50@60

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@27	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34

Matting.

English cocoa, best	.55 c	China matting 4-4	.35
American common	.55	China matting 5-4	.35
American best	.75	China matting 6-4	.40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

FOR SALE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY.

R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, [illegible] Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and [illegible] Harbor Oysters a specialty.

... LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

... live stock since Saturday have been ...

...ot as much trading in any department ... market as during yesterday, and the ... was noticeably less cheerful. Buyers ... indifferent, and but for the meagre re... depreciation in values could scarcely ... Under the limited offerings for... generally well sustained.

... this department the amount of sales was scarcely worth noticing, less than ... hands during the entire day. ... ...erhaps 200 were taken by shippers, ... divided between local butchers and ... fresh receipts were 497 head. ... that little or nothing was accomplished ... the yards of the state cattle held over ... and consequently the market re... the same unsettled and unsatisfactory ... during the half-dozen preceding days ... at $2.00@3.25 for scallawags to ... shipping steers, or at $2.00@3.87½ for ... Texas cattle and inferior to common ... @4.00 for poor to prime stockers, and ... common to good shipping beeves ... of unsold stock still in the ... this is disposed of Western shippers ... shipments. The prices given below ...

QUOTATIONS.

... Graded steers, averaging 1,400 ... $5.75@6.00
... Fine, fat, well formed 3 year ... steers, averaging 1,300 to ... 5.25@5.60
... Well-fattened, finely formed ... 1,200 to 1,350 lbs ... 4.60@5.00
... Steers in fair flesh, aver... 1,250 lbs ... 4.25@4.50
... Common to fair steers, ... extra cows, for city slaughter, ... to 1,100 lbs ... 3.00@3.75
... Common cattle, in decent ... 700 to 1,050 lbs ... 2.75@3.25
... and thin cows, heifers, ... and scallawag steers ... 1.75@2.50
... choice corn-fed ... 4.50@4.75
... Northern wintered ... 3.25@4.25
... through droves ... 1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

... there was a marked falling off in the de..., and notwithstanding the small num... holders found it extremely difficult to ... up. Nearly all the prominent Eastern ... represented in the list of buyers, but ... a few car-loads each, and the total of ... reached barely 3,000 head. The re... would seem to indicate a decline, the av... being decidedly lower than on yester... apparent difference is accounted for by ... quality of to-day's offerings, there being ... lots on sale, while the bulk con... uneven, and mixed lots, many of ... been in the sale-pens for a week past ... at $4.00@4.20 for poor to medium, ... 4.45 for good to choice. We append the ...

HOG SALES.

... stock was received to-day, and, in the ... the market must be considered purely ... 4.00@4.60.

... CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

... as well as in nearly all other branches of ... during the past half-dozen days ... Country merchants as well as local ... cut down their orders to the lowest po... consistent with the actual requirements ... and have confined their purchases chief... staple articles, such as bleached and ... prints, gingham, ticks, shawls, and ... the attendance of buyers in person was ... large as during any previous week of the ... many being attracted hither by ... now in progress, but there was ... no inclination to anticipate wants, and ... aggregate distribution makes a very decent ... individual purchases were invariably small ... not been subjected to any important changes ... departments a slightly easier feeling is evinced ... general market shows no signs of weak... carpet trade has been much more active ... had any reason to expect, and consequent... good feeling prevails. Stocks are in excel... and are held with confidence, jobbers ... no anxiety to realize, save at very full ...

BROWN COTTONS. ... Great Falls E, 4-4 ... 12½; Cabot A, 4-4 ... 11; Cabot W, 4-4 ... 11; Lawrence, L L, 4-4 ... 11; Agawam F, 4-4 ... 10; Shawmut, L L ... 10½; Swift River ... 9½; Hoosier, 4-4 ... 9½; Utica C ... 8½.

FINE BROWNS. ... Dwight Star, 4-4 ... 13½; Continental C ... 13; Lawrence D ... 13; Newmarket A ... 12; Massachusetts B B ... 11½; Massachusetts ... 10½; Portsmouth P ... 10.

PRINTS. ... Garner Fancy ... 10½; Amoskeag Fancy ... 9½; Mourning ... 10½@11; Shirting ... 10@10½; Mallory Pink ... 11½; Mallory Purple ... 11; Manchester ... 11; Wamsutta Fancy ... 8.

GINGHAMS. ... Amoskeag ... 14; Glasgow ... 12½; Hartford ... 12½.

CORSET JEANS. ... Rockport ... 12½; Columbian ... 11½; Indian Orchard ... 12.

CAMBRICS. ... Slater's Paper ... 9; Manville Paper ... 9.

BLEACHED COTTONS. ... Blackstone, AA ... 14½; Cabot ... 14; Dwight Star ... 15; Western Product ... 14; Harris ... 14; Gold Medal ... 12½; Social, L ... 11½; Green, H ... 9½; Green, G ... 10½.

TICKS. ... Methuen, AA ... 22½; Willow Brook, No. 1 ... 22½; Portland, AAA ... 25; York, 32-inch ... 25; York, 30-inch ... 21½; Pacific ... 25; Swift River ... 12½.

DENIMS. ... Warren, AXA ... 23; Warren, BB ... 21; Warren, CC ... 17½; Haymaker ... 14½; Boston ... 12½.

STRIPES. ... Whittenton, A ... 16; Whittenton, C ... 12½; American, 6-3 ... 13½; American, 3-3 ... 13½.

CARPET WARP. ... Peerless ... 27½; Bee Hive, colored ... 35.

THREADS. ... John Clark, Jr. & Co. 72; Willimantic ... 80; Green & Daniels' ... 45.

CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.* ... Higgins ... $1.30; Roxbury ... 1.32½. *Three-Ply.* ... Lowell ... $1.40; Smith & Sanford's ... 1.40. *Ingrains.* ... Lowell extra ... $1.15; Lowell superfine ... 1.00; Common wool ... 65@75; Union ... 50@60. *Hemp.* ... Twilled and ex. pl'n ... 34. *Matting.* ... China matting 4-4 ... 30; China matting 5-4 ... 35; China matting 6-4 ... 40; Red and wh. ch'k 5-4 ... 65.

TERMS. ... thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent ... cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per ... 30, 2 per cent off 10 days. ... department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per ... 50, 6 per cent off 10 days.

FOR SALE.

...GINIA OYSTER COMPANY, ... CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in ... Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, ... Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. ... solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and ... Oysters a specialty.

BALLOON-ACCIDENT.

The Terrible Casualty at Wapello, Ia.

From the Wapello (Ia.) Republican, Sept. 26.

One of the most frightful scenes that men and women are ever called upon to witness occurred at this place Thursday, Sept. 25, at about half-past 5 o'clock p. m.,—the spectacle of a man descending from a great height with great rapidity, with the certainty that in a moment he will be dashed to pieces.

Prof. John H. Boley has been making ascensions in Illinois and in this State recently, in a hot-air balloon. The manner of inflation is as follows: He digs a trench some twenty-five feet long, and two or three feet deep and wide. This is filled with dry wood and other combustible matter, and covered over. At the mouth the fire is set, and a large barrel, with a stave in each end to keep out cinders, and covered with cement to prevent burning, constitutes the chimney at the other end. Over the chimney the mouth of the balloon is placed, to catch the heat as it rises. The mouth of the balloon is secured to a strong wooden hoop six or eight feet in diameter, and to this hoop are fastened the ropes that descend to the bar upon which the aeronaut stands in his giddy flight. He did not use a basket, as is usual. During the process of inflation the flames come up into the barrel and frequently ten or twelve feet into the body of the balloon. When the balloon is full, and just before starting, it is customary to have some trusty man enter the mouth of the balloon and place a cover over the top of the barrel, so as to prevent danger from fire. His cousin, James R. Spence, who travels with him, usually performs this duty. Occasionally Mr. Boley has started without this precaution, but it is hazardous, and once before his balloon caught fire, burning slowly without blazing, and he got down in safety. Thursday Mr. Spence was unwell, and could not bear the intense heat of the balloon, and the ascent was attempted without the precaution of covering the barrel. The sickening scene that followed was the unfortunate result.

The wind was blowing briskly from the south, and it was not prudent to make the attempt, but the Professor was to receive some pecuniary aid from the Agricultural Society, and one or two of the Board of Managers had given their assent to the appropriation only on the ground that one of the ascensions should be made that day. Hence the inducement, in part at least, to brave the peril. Besides, Mr. Boley was a brave, conscientious man, and he felt that he must redeem his promise to make the ascension.

No sooner had the balloon been let go than to the horror and dismay of every one it was discovered to be on fire near its mouth, and the Professor instead of standing on his bar was holding to it with his hands and dangling below. It was a fearful sight, that sent an indescribable shudder through the crowd. There was no outcry, but a sort of smothered groan that was more appalling. Women sank to the ground, or hid their eyes, or burst into tears, and men held their breath in awful suspense. Mr. Boley did not appear to notice the fire until he had gained an altitude of a hundred feet or more, and then it was too late to let go. Besides, his assistants say that the balloon was not fully inflated, and no one of them thought it would rise so high. But up it shot, and he held on to his frail support, the flames every moment cutting away the canvass above the hoop, and thus hurrying the instant that would launch him into eternity. There were long ropes attached to the top of the balloon that had been used during inflation to control it, and one of these swinging out over the sphere came near him several times, and he attempted to grasp it. Could he have done so he would have had other means of support, besides his weight on this would have inverted the balloon, turning the burning end up, and, though he might have descended with uncomfortable rapidity, it is probable that the volume of canvass would have saved him. But he missed his grasp and lost his hat in the effort, which came whirling down in advance. A moment more and the canvass parted, and he came darting through space, feet foremost, like an arrow. Who can ever forget the sight that witnessed it? The fall occupied but a few seconds, but they seemed all too long.

He fell in a stubble field of low ground nearly a half a mile from the starting point, coming down on his feet with such force as to drive them in the ground a foot, and breaking the bones of his legs in many places, and thrusting their ragged ends through the flesh. The body, head and arms were not visibly injured. The upper end of the balloon, shortly after he left it, turned inside out, and fell, a burning mass, a quarter of a mile away.

John H. Boley was born in Allegheny County, Penn. He moved to Allensville, Vinton Co., O., leaving that place last June (25th), for Aledo, Ill. His age is about 31. He had made twenty-eight ascensions before coming West, and has made twelve since. He leaves a wife and four children in destitute circumstances. His wife has been staying in Ohio, and the three oldest children are now there. Recently she became so uneasy about him that she felt she must come soon or never see him again. She was here and entreated him several times during inflation not to make the ascension, as she felt he would never come down alive, and at last when everything was ready she bade him adieu and told him to kiss the baby for the last time. Her presentiment seems to have been too true.

His remains have been taken to Aledo, Ill., for interment.

Arrest of a Murderer—The Crime Committed Seventeen Years Ago.

From the Topeka Commonwealth, Sept. 27.

On Friday morning Alexander H. Irvin, Sheriff of Alexander County, Illinois, arrived in Topeka. He soon procured the necessary papers from the Governor, and was on his way to Leavenworth County. He was after a man who had committed a murder in Dogtooth Bend, Alexander County, in 1856, and for whom the Sheriff had been looking for years. Arrived at Leavenworth, he proceeded to the farm-house of William B. Smith, about one mile from the depot. He met the man in the field, called him Isaiah B. Dilts, and took him prisoner. At first Dilts declared that was not his name, but he soon after admitted that fact, and also that he killed George Dennie. His wife also betrayed herself into making the same admission.

Dennie was a young man whom Dilts twice assaulted with a club. The second time Dennie took the club from him, when the latter drew a pistol, shot, and killed him. Dilts had this same pistol on his person when arrested on Friday by Sheriff Irvin. Dilts was taken in a wagon from here to Leavenworth, and there put in jail until dark that evening. On the journey he became communicative, and said that he wandered through Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado after he broke jail and escaped from Illinois. He said he had lived in Kansas since 1857.

He has lived in Leavenworth County many years and is known by his neighbors as "Hook-nosed Smith." He is a very abusive, profane, and quarrelsome man, and has lately shot three horses belonging to Joseph Chestwood. The people there are greatly rejoiced over his arrest, but none of them knew his real name or that he had been guilty of the crime of murder.

A Red Preacher on the War-Path.

From the Sioux City Journal.

Maj. Bingham, of Cheyenne, has got himself into trouble with an Indian preacher. This red reverend father started a report among the Indians at that Agency to the effect that Maj. Bingham, the Agent, had a case of revolvers which the Great Father had sent out to them. When the Indians were called up to receive their annuities the other day, they demanded their revolvers, and acted very hostile because they were not forthcoming. They would not believe their Agent for some time. But he was equal to the emergency. He requested to know who told them that the Great Father had sent these firearms. This preacher was pointed out as their authority, when the Major went straight to the reverend liar and kicked him out of the room. The Indian offered no resistance, but went to his wigwam, took off his ministerial suit and donned the breechclout, and declared war against the Agent. He swore that he would kill Maj. Bingham upon the first opportunity, and he danced all night and sang war songs. It is feared that the Indian will carry his threat into execution, and extra precautions have been adopted by the Agent.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL PAY $250 CASH FOR A BEAUTIFUL RESidence lot in suburban town convenient to business ... with the city, or $1,000 cash for a nicely constructed cottage and lot thus located. M 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot on South Side; small payment down, and balance monthly payments. H. F. ELDRED & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD UNINCUMBERED LOT ON South Side, in exchange for a new 10-room brick house on Indiana-av.; equity, $4,500; an unusual chance to get a home. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST OF STATE and north of Fifty-fifth-st., worth $8,000 to $8,000, for cash and valuable acre property. SELDEN FISH, 155 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at auction on Wednesday, Oct. 1, at 9:30 a. m., by WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers and furniture dealers, 198 and 197 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—FURNITURE SUITable for housekeeping; all or part. M 36 Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 136 Dearborn-st., near Madison. CHOICE PROPERTY.

To those desirous of investing their money so that it will be safe, and bring a good per cent, I offer good improved and unimproved real estate:
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and large lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Twenty-sixth-st., house and lot near Prairie-av.
Indiana-av., house and large lot near Eighteenth-st.
Burnside-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth-st.
State-st., lot near Thirty-fourth-st. Cheap.
State-st., lot near Thirty-eighth-st.
Jackson-st., house and lot near Jefferson.
Jackson-st., house and lot near Hoyne.
Wabash-av., cottage and lot on monthly payments.
Warren-av., lot near Leavitt-st.
Adams-st., 50 ft. near Lincoln.
Lake-st., house and lot near Ann.
Church-st., fine lot near Centre-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN. WE ARE directed to sell, for what it will bring, the fine two-story brick house, No. 60 Rhodes-av., second door from Thirty-second-st., east front. It has hot and cold water on every floor, water closets, bath, marble mantels, and basins; fine heaters, gas fixtures, cook range; house well finished, in good condition, ready to occupy. It must be sold, to get $3,300 cash at once. This is no humbug. We mean what we say. We are also requested to get bids on frame house, No. 127 Stanton-av., near Wabansia, large prime lot; east front. GEO. H. HESS, or WM. M. WHITNEY & CO., 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV. LOT 50x150 FEET, east front, near Thirty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Butterfield, Burnside, Arnold, ... Hanover, Butler, Wallace, ... Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,750, $500 DOWN, WORTH $2,000, on Kendall-st., near Taylor-st., a very cozy, convenient new cottage, with summer kitchen, large cistern, picket fence, etc.; lot 24x100. Call at once, as this extra bargain; owner going to California. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 165 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE 186 McGREGOR-st., 9 rooms; terms low. PAUL CORNELL, 139 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON TWELFTH-ST., NEAR Douglas Park; 5 acres on Wentworth-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., terms easy. J. C. STARR, 36 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON ELLIS-AV., 40x180, to 20-foot alley, $35 per foot less than market price if party pays $3,000 cash. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard; easy terms, or 25 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW 2-STORY AND BASEment octagon-front brick houses, with all modern improvements and lot; price only $7,000 each. Apply on premises, Lincoln-st., near Adams. FLEMING & WILSON, Builders.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50X160 FEET, NEAR Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., OCTAGON STONE-front house, near Ellis Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 264 FEET FRONT, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-STORY frame house; 11 rooms; modern improvements; lot ... near Sangamon-st.; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., BASEment and 2-story frame house; 10 rooms; lot ...; very cheap and easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Fifty-seventh-st.; 100x207 feet, two fronts, corner of Forty-first-st.; easy terms, low price, small cash payment; parties want the money. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, ... South Jefferson-st.; will sell at a sacrifice. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. Terms easy; title perfect.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER OF Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., easy terms and low price. This is best unimproved corner on the avenue, and will be sold at a bargain.

Lots on Madison and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av.; $400 down, balance $10 per month. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$4,000—PROPERTY ON HALSTED-st., south of Madison-st.; netting nearly over $1,000; on leased ground; long lease and low rent; must have money. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAND, LAND, LAND—FOR SPECUlators and trading men; grant land, 5 cents per acre; patented land, 70 cents to $1 per acre. Address M 67, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—30 FEET ON SOUTH PARK-AV., near Thirty-first-st., for $5,000 to $8,000.
House south of Twenty-second-st.
Good suburban lots for farm.
1 carriage, 2 buggies, 1 double and two single harnesses, sleigh, blankets, robes, &c., aggregating nearly $2,000.
2 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near Wentworth-av.
Lot on South Dearborn-st., near Forty-second.
50 feet on Blanchard-av., near Wright.
Lot in Storey's Milwaukee-av. Subdivision.
6 lots, Washington Heights.
18 lots in Phillips' Subdivision, near Cornell.
2-story house on State-st., near Forty-eighth.
2 two-story frame houses on State-st., near Forty-second.
All of above, clear of encumbrance, for good property in city, or suburbs, east of State-st.
O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 15 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS TANNERY with 6 acres of ground at La Porte, Ind., for city property.
A splendid residence with 2 acres ground at Hinsdale for West Side property.
538 feet at Maywood, near the depot, for residence on South Side, and will assume some encumbrance.
A fine residence with lot, 50x175, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., for 2 houses and lots on South Side.
2-story brick house and lot on Seventeenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs., for a house and lot ... near the lake.
H. F. ELDRED & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS STOCK FARM of 960 acres in Missouri, with all modern improvements, for a choice stock of hardware or boots and shoes. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A SMALL IMPROVED farm near Chicago, several lots and two stores, with lease. Mrs. E. M. RANSFORD, 167 East Madison-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMproved and vacant, in Chicago and suburbs, for checks on suspended banks. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, EAST front, north of Twenty-second-st., on Wabash-av., for outside unimproved property; will pay part money. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD REAL ESTATE AT a fair price for a first-class horse and top-buggy. Call or address M. VAN ALLEN, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SUBURBAN LOTS AND cash for good top buggy, gold watch, or merchant tailoring. E. HOLLISTER, 162 East Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON WAbash and Indiana-avs., for frame houses on the South Side to move or on leased ground. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 79 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRImonial News." Price, 5c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 854 State-st.

ERNST WEIER, FORMERLY PARTNER OF George Schelt, 217 Fifth-av., meat market, has sold his interest to said partner, who conducts the business of the firm.

GIVEN AWAY—AN ENGRAVING OF THE CHIcago Exposition Building, suitable for framing. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 4. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 31 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4481, New York.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL ANYTHING, and be fairly dealt with, call at the old reliable business place, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

I HAVE FROM $1,000 TO $3,000 IN CURRENCY TO buy a stock of dry goods, clothing, or furnishing goods. Address, stating how much in dollars expected, DRY GOODS, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

IF THE PARTY WHO SECURED WATCH AND chain on Saturday night last, and have examined works sufficiently, will return to owner, they can do so on fair terms by addressing for five days M 49, Tribune office.

PATENTS BOUGHT, SOLD, AND SOLICITED BY STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors and Brokers, 126 Clark-st., Rooms 49 to 52, at Stoner's Inventors' Bureau.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE BY MEN, women, or children; six of the best-selling 25-cent articles in America. Samples by mail, 30 cents; 5 for $1. Send stamp for full particulars. 121 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE BARBER-POLE, 10 FEET HIGH, handsomely carved; also, marble-work benches. Apply at WHELAN'S, corner Clark and Washington-sts., in basement.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO CHANGE his residence offers for private sale, at a great bargain, the following: A pair of horses, a single horse, an elegant coupe, an open buggy, a piano, a Singer sewing-machine, some excellent furniture, mirrors, carpets. Apply at 170 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SALOON LICENSES. ADDRESS M 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-COUNTER, show-case, ice-box, and 4 gas chandeliers. Will be sold together or separate. L. LABERG, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF STORE FIXTURES, DRAWers, lounges, one Singer machine, very cheap, at 510 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND FURNACE in prime order, for $45, at 932 Prairie-av, near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES OF A GROCERY store, very cheap. Apply at 287 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

COPPER DISTILLERY STILL FOR SALE, WITH ginhead, capacity 600 gallons, coil, ... pump, cooler; also, 30 horse-power tubular boiler, pump, and tube apparatus almost new for sale. Address B R, 511 South Halsted street, for particulars.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X125 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $2,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE AND 50 LOTS (5 acres), beautifully located at Desplaines, $1,100; only $200 down; $100 a year for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, 250 feet deep, within five minutes of station, on dummy road; small payment, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 12, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; seven 2-story houses and nine cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 40 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200 per acre; easy terms. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, oak and hickory; good house, barns, etc., stock, tools, grain, etc., for sale in whole or in part to suit. Apply to A. H. ALLEN, 131 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 3 acres good, dry, improved land, ¼ mile from depot, Hobart, Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price, $800 cash, $100 balance, $10 monthly. No agency business. J. C. ... owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Room 5, 112 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND BLOCKS AT SOUTH ENglewood. Bank balances taken in full or partial payment. Price of lots $300 each, payable $25 cash, and balance $15 every three months.

Price of blocks $1,500 per acre, payable one-fifth cash, and balance at the end of three years. Title absolutely perfect.

Owner can be seen any hour of the day or evening at 876½ Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $5 monthly payments; only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD (TO CASH BUYers.) We want greenbacks, and must have them, and will give their value in well-selected lots. No place growing so rapidly; no place so easy of access; no place with so many passenger trains; no place where property is so sure to advance; 60 daily passenger trains (all stopping); commutation $45 per year. Good schools, church, and markets. Come in and see us, and examine our property. No incumbrances; perfect title; abstract and warranty deed. HULBURD & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AT WASHINGTON Heights, any part of 10 acres on Western-av.; Also 100-foot corner in Egandale at $30 a foot. EDWARD F. SWEET, 8 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, BEAUTIful grove lots, 50x150 feet, for $500 and $800, on annual or monthly payments. SAM'L POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there is but 30 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES SOUTH OF CITY, NEAR Brighton House, at a decided bargain; 3 acres near Hyman-av. and Harrison-st.; cheap. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FIRST-CLASS DOUBLE brick house at Evanston, with 50 feet of ground on the ridge, 207 feet deep, which we will sell for $10,000, and take certified checks on Union National Bank for all or part of same.

We will sell 4 acres on the lake shore at Evanston, adjoining the Light House, well improved, for $12,000, and take certified checks on Union National or Manufacturers' National Bank for all or part. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT DANBY, 22 MILES WEST OF THE city, 10 acres, house, and orchard, adjoining Phillips' Subdivision and commanding a full view of the town; will sell cheap for cash, or will take $1,200 down and balance on time, or good, clear property. P. SINCLAIR, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BANK WHAT IS A BANK—I WILL sell 50 lots within eight blocks of the Evanston depot at $400 per lot, to be paid for in $10 monthly payments, or in ten annual payments. C. E. BROWNE, 123 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HOUSES IN EVANSTON and North Evanston at a bargain; to be paid for in ten annual payments. Who wants a home in a live, beautiful town? C. E. BROWNE, 123 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LAKE FOREST RESIdence; will exchange for checks on suspended banks. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 82 South Clark-st., Room 16:— 40 acres in Sec. 11, 35, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 14. 10 acres in Sec. 22, 37, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 17, 39, 14. 273½ acres in Sec. 10, 38, 12. 160 acres in Sec. 12, 36, 12.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal School, cheap and on good terms. Apply to JOHN M. SPOONER, with E. H. Warren & Co., 26 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY EVENING, A SORREL mare, two hind feet white, white stripe on forehead. MAYPOLE BROS., 234 South Jefferson-st.

LOST—AT 6 O'CLOCK, LAST MONDAY EVENING, at foot of Adams and Canal-sts., several sheets of memoranda papers, useless to the finder, who will please return the same this day, before 7 p. m., at No. 14 Pierce-st., corner Desplaines, and get his reward.

LOST—ON MADISON, HOYNE, LAKE-STS. OR Ashland-av., a large Roman colored locket, with piece of chain attached, monogram on back E. J. R. Any person returning the same to E. H. JOHNSON, 509 West Madison-st., will be well rewarded.

LOST—SEPT. 29, PLANS MADE BY C. H. GOTtes. Return to Room 65 Exchange Building, and be liberally rewarded. MISS PHILLIPS.

LOST—NEAR VAN BUREN-ST. BRIDGE, ON Monday evening last, a wallet containing papers of no value to any one but owners. Suitable reward paid for delivering to A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 168 to 170 State-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, COMING FROM GENEVA TO Chicago on the wagon road, a satchel; $20 reward will be paid for the return of the same to 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. S. W. HULL.

LOST—ONE CURVED BANNISTER, ON MICHIGAN-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; will liberally reward the finder by leaving information of same at 253 State-st. C. CALLAGAN, Englewood Express.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING OR MONDAY, a roll of money, either on Cottage Grove or South Park-avs., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth-sts. Please return to 70 East Randolph-st., or 336 South Park-av., and be rewarded.

STRAYED—TWO WEEKS AGO THURSDAY, FROM 650 Milwaukee-av., sorrel mare 4 years old, and a brown pony; $50 reward for their return to above place.

TAKEN UP—A RED-AND-WHITE COW. FORTY-eighth-st., west of Halsted.

$25 WILL BUY A PLACE OF BUSINESS NEAR the Exposition. Inquire first stand south of Madison-st., on Michigan-av., or owners wishes to leave city. M 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a medium-sized house in perfect order, with modern conveniences, situated on Wabash-av., between Congress and Twelfth-sts., or on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Fourteenth-sts. Wanted to occupy as dental office; possession desired any time between now and the 1st of May. Apply at 520 Michigan-av., to M. S. DEAN, or GEO. H. CUSHING.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house at a low rent, either in city or some suburban town of easy access to the city. Address F 56, Tribune office, with terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR PARTly furnished house, near Madison-st., in vicinity of Aberdeen, Monroe, or Washington, where parties will board for part payment of rent; give good reference. Address M 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS within three or four blocks west of Halsted-st., and south of Kinzie, for housekeeping; state rent. Address N 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a good cottage or part of a house; must be in first-class neighborhood, east of State-st. and north of Thirtieth or south of Randolph-st. and east of Western-av. State location, accommodations, and price. M 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping; man and wife only. M 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS SUITable for light housekeeping, within ten minutes' walk of Court-House, furnished or unfurnished. Address J M L, 120 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 NICE ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping, on North Side; water, gas, and conveniences; brick house preferred; rent not to exceed $25 per month. Address J L O, 150 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS ON MADIson-st., between Union Park and the river; references exchanged. Address J 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS (2 OR 4) for housekeeping for the winter; family consists of gentleman, his wife, and one child. Address J 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, with 12 or 14 rooms, on Wabash or Michigan-avs., not further up than Thirteenth-st.; would board owner. Address BELLAMOR, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopedia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—5 GOOD RELIABLE TRAVELing agents to go West, for a reliable manufacturing house; agents traveling for other houses combined are preferred. Address H 85, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PAYZANT'S patent automatic table-leaf supporter; large profits and no competition. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 3.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN ANY town, county, or State, that have a little spare time, can engage with us upon the most liberal terms ever before offered. Papers free to any applicant that cannot call. Business permanent. MERRILL & CO., 104 East Randolph-st., Room 13.

AGENT WANTED—FOR A DRAMATIC PARTY. Also, an old man and property man. Apply at 10 o'clock at Room 18, 101 West Madison-st.

AGENT WANTED—IN EVERY CITY OR TOWN in the West and South, to take orders from samples; resident of same town or city. A liberal commission will be paid. Address E. C. ROGERS & CO., 219 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW—A FARMer made $19 in one week; one young man cleared $19 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ANN McGARRY, partially insane; has been absent from her home a week. MICHAEL McGARRY, No. 182 Dixon-st.

PERSONAL—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN 30 years of age, just started in business, to form the acquaintance of a young lady or widow, not over 28 years of age, and having some cash; object, matrimony. Address M 64, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—TO S—WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU at L. No 730, 2 p. m.

PERSONAL—WILL ADDIE TAYLOR SEND HER address to 196 West Madison-st. WASHWOMAN.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS for board of the lady owner, 228 DeKoven-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, water and bath-room and all modern improvements; 298 Centre-av. Apply on premises or of S. LARSON, 199 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK. Furnace, hot and cold water, all first-class, stable, &c., $75 per month; 2-story frame ... per month. Both near Lincoln Park. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY NEAT 6-ROOM COTTAGE, 1070 Jackson-st., water in house, good yard, &c., all in good order; to prompt-paying small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH double floors, pantry, closets, and basement, on the corner of Elston-road and Paulina-st.; rent, $14. Apply to M. GILBERT, Water Department, Board of Public Works.

TO RENT—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses Nos. 207 and 209 Ohio-st., between Clark and Dearborn; 10 rooms each; rent, $75 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, on West Madison-st. All modern conveniences. Rent cheap, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, or will rent part of the house to a small family. Apply at No. 13 Groveland-court, south of Douglas place.

TO RENT—CHEAP—IN NEW BRICK HOUSE, 309 West Harrison-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements; 5 rooms, 14 Pierce-st. Call at 309 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, WITH MARble mantel and grates, for $30, and rooms for housekeeping from $10 to $20. Corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—HOUSES NO. 435 COTTAGE GROVE-av., near Thirty-first-st., 8 rooms; cheap rent. Inquire at 413 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT EVANSTON, 2 STORIES, containing 9 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, cellar, well, and cistern, and large yard. Location opposite the college. Apply at 666 State-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, PANTRY AND closets; $15 per month, at No. 419 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—269 WASHINGTON-ST.—ALL MODERN improvements; 11 rooms. Call and look over our list. E. C. COLE & CO., 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BRICK dwellings on Rush-st., corner of Illinois. Apply to W. S. JOHNSTON, 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, 341 West Adams-st. $1,500 a year.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TO A PARTY WHO WILL BUY the furniture, a neat cottage near Union Park. Apply at 29 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, nicely furnished, north of Eighteenth-st.; also a 2-story frame house, 1608 Wabash-av., partly furnished. A. J. AVERILL, Real-estate office, No. 182 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO RENT—PLEASANTLY LOCATED, DESIRABLE house, 10 rooms, West side, convenient to street-cars; fine neighborhood. Apply KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—NEAR CARS, SINGLE cottages, $18; upper part of double cottage, $16, six rooms each. A. F. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—THE VERY COMFORTABLE, NEAT, and convenient basement-cottage, 21 Twenty-fifth-st. Apply on the premises immediately. To an entirely responsible party desiring to purchase carpets and portions of the furniture the rent will be very reasonable. Also five very desirable rooms on Thirty-third-st., near Dearborn.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE NO. 37 BUTTERFIELD-st., 5 rooms, closet, and pantry, $30. Inquire at 267 Butterfield-st.

TO RENT—TWO TENEMENTS, SIX ROOMS EACH, $25 and $40 per month, at 283 North Clark-st. Apply to H. H. FLEMING, 100 Washington-st., Office 14.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS; BAY window off parlor; three rooms on each floor, with gas and bathroom, pantries, &c.; sewerage complete; splendid neighborhood; rent $40 per month. Address M 90, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, on Wabash-av., two blocks from Post Office, mostly furnished. Everything new and modern improvements. Owners would board with parties who can take few first-class boarders if desired. None but responsible parties need apply. Address J 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—557 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST., NICE new eleven-room house. Modern improvements. Also, little cottage. S. S. JONES, Room 24, No. 130 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE; 4 LARGE ROOMS IN splendid order; nice neighborhood; rent $25; immediate possession. 506 South Dearborn-st., near Twenty-ninth-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW TWO-STORY AND high basement stone house, 14 rooms, fine mantels, ... hot and cold water throughout; first-class neighborhood, on Park-av., near Union Park. Rent moderate. Also, many other houses. Call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., possession given immediately. For particulars call on or address L. V. CLARKE & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A GOOD NEW HOUSE, WELL located, in Evanston; also five in North Evanston, at from $15 to $25 per month, or will sell on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid annually in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 123 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 or 2 persons, No. 182 South Halsted-st., near Jackson.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO ladies or gentlemen, by the week, or for any length of time. Call at 313 South State-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—666 WABASH-AV., TWO NICELY-FURnished rooms; first-class location; suitable for two or three gentlemen; hot and cold water, bathroom and gas; private family. References required.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE—UNfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets; best rooms in business part of city for prices asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, SIX NICE ROOMS, water, inside blinds, &c., 30 Brown-st., near Twelfth; to small family, only $18. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF NO. 307 TWENTY-sixth-st., for a small family; cheap, &c.; $16 per month. Inquire of W. S. COFFMAN, 156 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM in pleasant cottage, 397 South Dearborn-st., to two gents or gent and wife, without board; well furnished.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 OR 5 ROOMS IN A NEW 2-story corner house; all modern improvements; situated on the southwest corner of Thirty-first-st. and Shurtleff-av. Apply 257 Thirty-first-st., between Wentworth and Shurtleff-avs.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM, WITH double desk; will be rented cheap until next spring. Apply at The Newspaper Union office, 114 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—6 NICE ROOMS, WATER AND GAS, over store 680 West Lake-st. Apply in store.

TO RENT—AT 541 WABASH-AV., NICELY-FURnished rooms, single or en suite, with large closets in all the rooms; water and gas.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM IN A business block between Madison and Monroe-sts., on Clark, rent only $12 per month. Address M 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 OR 5 ROOMS, PLEASANTLY situated, at 747 West Madison-st.; for adults only; possession immediately.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, with use of piano, 326 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS—Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, 399 West Monroe-st., a well furnished south front alcove room; also a single room.

TO RENT—VERY NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS by the day, week, or month, at 168 and 166 East Washington-st. Apply at Room 44.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month; unfurnished parlor, with privilege of kitchen, at 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM TO ONE OR two single gents. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, NO. 20 CONgress-st., one door east of Wabash-av., for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A SUITE OF nice rooms for man and wife, in No. 180 East Adams-st. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—A FINE FURNISHED ROOM NEAR the Post-Office, to gents only, $12. Apply to CHAPIN BROS., 214 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR two at 254 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st. Terms very low.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, WELL located for any business; dry goods preferred. Has been occupied as such for 4 years. 638 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD CHANCE TO RENT CHEAP for shirts and furnishing goods, hair-store, or newspapers and cigars, already fitted up. 594 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A STORE AND DOUBLE BASEMENT, 258 Milwaukee-av. Inquire at 180 North Curtis-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK, OF J. R. Brookman's entire livery stock; also a large lot of horses, buggies, and harness under a chattel mortgage; all will be sold for the money they will bring at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES AND buggies, also a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—16 HORSES; ALL KINDS; MUST BE sold at some price; also a second-hand express wagon. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE HORSE AND TOP BUGGY; A big work-horse for $40, and a nice Shetland pony. To be seen at 767 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK-AND-WHITE PONY, DOUble harness, and pole-phaeton, cheap. M. C. WILBUR, 187 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

TROTTER—I HAVE FOR SALE THE FINEST 5-year-old Ethan Allen colt in the country, dark bay, 15¾ hands, sound and kind; he is handsomely gaited and trotting very fast. Call and see him from 12 to 1 o'clock, at 597 and 599 West Lake-st. T. M. HATCH.

WANTED—HORSES, WAGONS, PIANOS, FURniture, or merchandise of any kind; house and lot, or house and lease. Will pay in patent title lands near railroad in Southern Missouri. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WE HAVE AT OUR BARN, NOS. 58 AND 60 Sherman-st., some choice heavy horses which we will sell for cash cheap or exchange for lumber. EVANS & HAMMOND.

WANTED—TEN FAST ROAD HORSES, TEN fair road horses, twenty cheap railroad horses, and twenty mules. Apply at M. C. Wilbur's Omaha Stables, 187 Michigan-av., between 7 a. m. and 3 p. m., until Oct. ... J. M. FOGG.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—MR. BULLOCK, LATE of Belfast, Ireland (whose brother resides in Montreal), supposed to be doing business in Manitoba Province, will hear of a friend by addressing M 60, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

14 ELDRIDGE COURT—FRONT ROOMS, LARGE and small, furnished or unfurnished; with a 1 day-board. Day-boarders wanted.

25 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—TO RENT, LARGE rooms, unfurnished except carpets, with or without board.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A PLEASANT, ALCOVE room to rent, with board. Will be vacated Oct. 1. Best of references required.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

279 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMEly furnished second-story, front room, with board, for two; a few boarders taken; references exchanged.

395 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, 3 or 4 front rooms, unfurnished, and 1 small room furnished.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms on first floor, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., unfurnished except carpets; also, other rooms, furnished.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE bedroom on the second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, at reasonable rates. Accommodations for two or three gentlemen.

506 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED suite of rooms, with board; also single room. References required.

694 WABASH-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; accomodation first-class; reference required.

808 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

1027 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER OF TWENTY-eighth-st.—To rent, with board a large, pleasant, and nicely furnished room.

WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Front parlor and bedroom adjoining, with bath, all modern conveniences; will suit a party of two or three; central family, not a boarding-house. Address M 45, Tribune office.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE room, furnished, with good board, for gents only.

14 BISHOP-COURT—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE of front rooms, with board; also vacancies for four young gentlemen. References required.

19 LOOMIS-ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms; also, a furnished suite of back rooms, for four gentlemen, with board; terms moderate, house new.

64 PARK-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS for gentleman and wife in private family.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, with board, for lady and gentleman, or four single gentlemen. Day-board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for families, or single gentlemen; also one large unfurnished room, except carpet. House first-class, with modern improvements.

107 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Good board and pleasant rooms. Terms, $5 per week; day boarders wanted.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FEW pleasant rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

117 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—ONE OR TWO YOUNG men can be accommodated; brick house, and good neighborhood; table board very best. $7 a week, taking rooms separately. References exchanged. Call on premises.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST. VERY pleasant accommodations for one young gent to room with another. Terms quite moderate. Only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park. A delightful winter home.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board.

140 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR married and single persons; good board, reasonable terms; one block from Madison-st. cars.

163 WARREN-AV.—A SOUTH-FRONT ROOM, closet, etc., for two gents, or gent and wife. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH good board, two large pleasant furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT alcove room; furnished or unfurnished, with good board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park.—A suite of furnished rooms, with board; also, a gentleman to room with another.

534 WEST LAKE-ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE Union Park—Two large front rooms, unfurnished, with board; terms reasonable, private family.

North Side.

755 NORTH WELLS-ST., OPPOSITE LINCOLN Park—Good board, on easy terms; cars and 'bus pass the door.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn—A nicely furnished front room to rent, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house modern improvements; also, an unfurnished room.

Hotels.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), near Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel; excellent table and very low prices. Single rooms, $6 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

WHEELER HOUSE—CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board, $5 per week, or $1 per day. Lodging, 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE TO obtain a comfortable room and breakfast and supper in a respectable private house on the North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av. No boarding-house keeper need answer. Address, stating location and terms, M. P. BRADY, Room 22, Portland Block.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE LADY, FOR A WEEK OR two only, in a good location; good furnished room, with board. Address M 76, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, within 10 minutes' walk of State and Harrison-sts. Address B J, 206 State-st., second floor.

BOARD—FOR MAN AND WIFE IN PRIVATE family, near business centre. Reference exchanged. M 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR THE winter. Private family preferred. Address, stating particulars and lowest price, M 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A large room and board on South Side. Address, with full particulars, J. WILLARD SMITH & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, near Eighteenth-st., for two young gentlemen. Address, with terms, C. N. DIETZ, 261 Lumber-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SALOON FOR SALE IN GOOD RUNNING order at 260 South Clark-st.

A FINE RESTAURANT ON DEARBORN-ST., having large custom and doing excellent business, for sale at great sacrifice; for reason of selling, call at 89 East Madison-st., Room 12. J. G. HUSZAGH, or 80 Dearborn-st., basement.

A COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE; ESTablished 4 years; sales, 1½ million feet a year. A good chance for some one. Inquire in person or by letter of S. F. FERGUSON, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts., Chicago.

A GOOD BAKERY, WITH 2 HORSES AND WAgon, for sale cheap. 475 State-st.

AN ELEGANT FITTED UP BAKERY (3 OVENS), with a restaurant and confectionery store, in the very best business location on Madison-st., will be sold either for cash or exchanged for improved property in a good business location. Call at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 190 East Randolph-st., Room 6.

A GOOD-PAYING AND WELL-ESTABLISHED business for sale, with furniture, fixtures, and lease of house, in a desirable neighborhood. Address J 23, Tribune office.

A SMALL STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, show-cases, fixtures, &c., for sale. Address G 7, Tribune office.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1873, at 12 m., the frame building, with lease and saloon fixtures, at No. 268 South Clark-st. P. H. DWYER, Constable and Auctioneer.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE WITH A FIVE-YEAR lease, in a prominent Chicago hotel. Address H 68, Tribune office.

DRUG-STORE, WITH A SMALL, WELL SELECTED stock of drugs, doing a good business, in a manufacturing town of 12,000, for sale, on account of the proprietor being engaged in other business. Address Box 307 South Bend, Ind.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—232 WEST MADISON-ST.; doing good business; owner leaving city.

SALOON FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LOCATION. Address, for one week, P 53, Tribune office.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF GROcery store No. 279 North-av. for sale, also horse and wagon, during this week. Balance will be sold at auction on Saturday, Oct. 4, at 7 p. m. Inquire at B. J. NOCKIN'S, 190 East Randolph-st.

TRAVELING STENCIL CUTTER'S OUTFIT COMplete; 2 sets name-plate dies, 2 sets key-check dies, with border-tools and figures, and stock on hand to clear $75; for sale cheap—for $25. Call at 25 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR SHIRT AND FURnishing goods or hair store; no fixtures to buy; already fitted up; cheap rent. 594 West Lake-st.

$600—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL HIS half interest in a legitimate cash business now paying over $300 clear profit each month; can be increased without additional capital; stock on hand over $1,000; only cash need call. 128 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT SINGER FAMILY SEWING MAchine, latest improved, patent cover, in perfect condition; cost $80; as good as new. Price $45. No. 642 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing. 134 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—144 SOUTH HALsted-st., NICHOLS & PEARSON, Agents. Easy payments or sewing given.

THE SAFEST WAY TO DEPOSIT YOUR MONEY IS to buy a Singer sewing-machine. Office 315 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

WANTED—40 ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINES for cash. Address M 44, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000, TO manage a large hotel. Address WM. SMITH, Room 5, No. 94 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 IN A WELL-EStablished cash business that pays nearly that amount per month. 125 South Clark-st., Room 58.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE HARDWARE BUSIness; tinner preferred; on East Side. Address M 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY PARTY WITH $2,000 to $3,000 cash can make a fortune as partner in a manufacturing enterprise paying 100 to 300 per cent. Those having the cash, address Y 74, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY, AS GOVerness, by a lady; one who can give good references, and has had experience in teaching all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing; would have no objections to leaving the city. Address U 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 217 EAST Randolph-st., to go to the country.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GAS AND STEAM fitters, wages $3 per day, steady work. Apply to CHAS. DOHERTY & CO., 67 North Illinois-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TINNER FOR THE country; situation permanent. Apply to C. H. DICKINSON, with Hibbard & Spencer, corner State-st. and Wabash-av., between 9 and 10 to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH; ONE THAT HAS experience and is willing to help in hardware store; steady work all year round. Apply at 1314 State-st., corner Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CABINET makers and one good machine hand immediately. Apply to D. W. BOSLEY & CO., 215 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT COOK COUNTY Insane Asylum. Apply at carpenter shop, rear of 234 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIRST-CLASS FINE-coat hands. Highest wages paid. No others need apply. WILDE, BLUETT & CO., corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO MOULD doors; also, a turner and scroll sawyer. 25 Ohio-st.

WANTED—25 STAIR BUILDERS AT THE GARden City Manufacturing and Supply Company, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts. No botches need apply.

WANTED—BRIDGE MEN—IMMEDIATELY, 3 first-class Howe Truss Bridge framers by the American Bridge Co., 210 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—PRESSMAN AND A GOOD CYLINDER feeder. BENNETT, BUSH & MITCHELL, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, 19 Harmon-court.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,500 MEN FOR CHICAGO & PACIFIC Railroad; 100 station-men; 200 teams; company work, steady all winter; free fare. If you wish work, go to a company like this; can pay even in the panic. 35 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarry men, wood choppers, saw mill hands, and brick-yard hands. Also, 40 bridge builders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN FOR THE CHICAGO & Pacific Railroad; 300 for the Chicago & Alton; wages from $1.75 to $2.00; free fare. Apply early in the morning to C. J. SNELL & CO., 35 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, 50 COAL-miners and laborers, cordwood choppers, saw-mill and farm-hands; free fare. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 259 Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN OLD COMMERCIAL TRAVELER, who has acquaintance, experience, and trade all established, can loan his employer his money saved from the banks. Address M 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 MEN TO STAMP out mitten leather with dies; $9 per week; must work till 10 o'clock evenings, if required, at $2 per day. Inquire at 282 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART COLORED BOY, TO black boots and wait on customers. Apply at barber-shop under Bishop & Barnes', northwest corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, to canvass an article needed in every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at PORTER's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO MAKE FIRES AND WASH pans, and do general yard work, at ... Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A BOY WHO RESIDES with his parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and wages expected, M 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WASHer at 268 and 270 West Lake-st. None others need apply.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WASHER at the livery stable Nos. 154 and 156 West Washington-st.; none but a first-class man need apply.

WANTED—WAITER TO WAIT AT DINNER only, at BENNETT'S, rear 23 South Water-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN, ONE WHO UNderstands opening oysters and putting them up in every style. Apply at New England Oyster and Coffee House, 153 South Clark-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE HANDY MEN. AT 175 East Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent woman as cook and laundress. A woman who thoroughly understands her business will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune office, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., between the hours of 1 and 4 Monday afternoon.

WANTED—WILL PAY $4.50 PER WEEK FOR A thoroughly competent girl to do general housework; reference required. Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOKS AND SECOND GIRLS for private families; also small girl to assist. Apply at North Side Office 265 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL OR WOMAN to do the general housework for two in family; Norwegian, Swede, or German preferred; wages $3 per week. Apply for 3 days at southwest corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; GERMAN OR SCANdinavian preferred. Apply at 303 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; REFERENCes required; Swede or Norwegian preferred. 200 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do light housework in a family of two. Apply at once, 571 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer. Call at 81 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; washing done out. Apply at 40 Throop-st., near Adams.

WANTED—AT 48 SOUTH MAY-ST., A GERMAN, Swede, or Norwegian woman, who is a competent ironer, washer, and cook.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply immediately at 49 North Leavitt-st., corner of Walnut, West Side.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT GIRL FOR general housework in a small family, at 626 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 614 West Washington-st., Wednesday, Oct. 1, between 11 and 3 o'clock to see lady.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL COMPETENT TO DO cooking, washing, and ironing. 11 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK; GERman preferred. Call for two days, 146 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a small family; must come recommended. Call for two days at 1156 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three. 296 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, &c., at 1022 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK IN PRIVATE BOARDing-house. Call at 747 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of two, at 545 West Monroe.

WANTED—AT 297 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK, one who understands her business and who can come well recommended; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A MAN OR WOMAN COOK, ALSO A dishwasher, at Cafe Herman corner Kinzie and Clark-sts.

WANTED—DISHWASHERS AND WAITERgirls at 159 Fifth-av. Call between 7 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—AT 199 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO good girls, one as laundry girl and the other as dining-room girl.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A FAMILY of three; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 300 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHEN-work and the other for second-work and the care of children. Apply to G. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL TO WASH DISHES. Apply to Restaurant 163 Calhoun-place. THOS. ANDREWS.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO sleep with and take care of an infant 1 year old. Apply to office 62 Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—AT 19 NORTH SHELDON-ST., A GIRL to help take care of a baby. One who can come well recommended.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ACT AS CLERK and assistant in an office; she must write a good hand and be accurate at figures; references required; address, in own handwriting, M 34 Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES AS COPYISTS; must write rapidly and plainly. Apply, between 7 and 8 a. m., at the office of Our Fireside Friend, 160 Sixteenth-st., corner State.

MUSICAL.

A FINE ORGAN AT A BARGAIN—A LATE IMproved Burdett organ, with stops, Harmonic attachment, sub bass, knee swell, etc., in perfect condition; equal to new; cost $155. Price $75. No 663 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see at 63 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PIANO AND STOOL FOR $100; one 5-octave melodeon for $45. At 419 Butterfield-st. W. CASPER.

NOW IS YOUR TIME—TO RENT AND FOR SALE, pianos and organs at bottom prices. WM. R. PROSSER, 278 State-st., near Van Buren.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning; at the Chicago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD 7-OCTAVE piano, of standard make; must be cheap. Address M 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, cheap, in a private family, without children. Address, giving particulars, J 62, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 108 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 181 West Madison-st., Rooms 8 and 9, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper, by a young man who has had a considerable experience in a hardware store, and who can give satisfactory proof of ability and character. Address BOY, 87 Dearborn-st., Rooms 9 and 10.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian); has had 7 years' experience in the grocery business; best of city references. Address M 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; has experience in delivering and collecting; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian languages; well acquainted in the city; best of references. Address M 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE BY A young man who has read medicine nearly two years and has attended a course of lectures in the Chicago Medical College. For wages, etc., address F J S, P. O. Box 223, Princeton, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPOSITORS. Steady situations, either in city or country. Address C, 223 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS copyist or clerk; writes No. 1 business hand, and quick at figures; No. 1 country recommendations. Address H 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A middle-aged man who understands his business; best of city references. Address M 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM New York, aged 24, intelligent and active, good writer, and mathematician; references A No. 1. H 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CIGAR STORE, UNtil spring, by a young man desirous of getting acquainted with the business; wages not the main object; satisfactory references given, or a deposit made. Address H B, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; speaks French and German. Address or call at EUGENE MACRIS, 278 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A first-class job tinner who is accustomed to running a country shop; understands all branches of the business and quick workman. Address M 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION—WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS CARriage-smith, on light work; iron or steel; capable of taking charge. M 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS. —A custom cutter of doubtless ability, is open for engagement. L B, care of Messrs. ELY & CO., Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN A photograph or a tin-type gallery, by a young man who has had two years' experience in the business; can speak French. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, 16 South Green.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A party just from New York. Can drive a four or six-in-hand. The best of references given, including one from last employer, covering eleven years' service. Inquire of SHORT & BRAYTON, 151 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A PRIvate family, by a fine-looking young man, competent and sober. Best of recommendation given. Address H 51, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 15 YEARS OLD, speaks English and French, as apprentice to a good trade or employment in an office or store. Address M 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of general business experience, mercantile and manufacturing. Is not afraid of work. Can furnish unexceptionable references. Salary no object. Address M 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO GIRLS WISH TO hire in same family, one as plain cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work and wait on table. Call, for two days, at 140 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, STEADY, and reliable girl in some good family, to do second work and make herself generally useful, is a good seamstress. A home more an object than high wages. Apply at 50 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH AN AMERICAN family by a well-educated German girl, lately come from abroad, to take care of a child and do second work; can also do very fine sewing, etc. Large wages not expected, but good treatment. Address 253 Sedgwick-st., near Schiller; can give references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework. Call at 497 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Call or address in the rear of 23 Ruble-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do second work or dining-room work in an American family. Call at 334 West Jackson-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM THE country to do general housework or second work. 439 Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, for sewing and inside work. Address M 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 463 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as second girl or for general housework in a small family; references given. Apply for 3 days, Mr. WILSON, 34 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family. Please call at 571 South Halsted-st. Apply for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1124 Prairie-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK in a small family, or boarding-house. Apply at 377 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family. Call to-day at 149 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL LATELY landed, as first or second girl in a private family; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at 1 ... Huron-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDISH GIRLS to go together in same family; also by a number of girls for different situations, at the Scandinavian Employment Room, 228 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English girl, to take charge of a young infant and assist in light second work. Address H 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE WOMAN as cook, in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, or a respectable Protestant family. Call at No. 849 Clark-st., near Eighteenth, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. 368 South Park-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a boarding-house where a kitchen girl is kept. Call or address J C, 111 Fourteenth-st., corner Burnside.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 419 Erie-st., near the lake.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work in a private family. Apply at 271 Huron-st., North Side, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS cook in a small private family or second-girl in a first-class family. Please call at 304 Desplaines-st., up stairs, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH girl to do general housework or second-work. West or South Sides preferred. Address for two days 181 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 181 East Eighteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS in a private family, one as cook and the other as second girl; references given if required. Please call at 100 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS; UNderstands dressmaking and family sewing; can run any machine or furnish one. Call or address for three days, E C, 53 Pearce-st., West Side.

SITUATION—WANTED BY A LADY AS SEAMstress in a private family. Address M 33, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE; NO OBjections to traveling. M 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, BY A COMpetent person; no objection to going in the country; references furnished. Address, for three days, MARY E. HOMES, 189 South Halsted-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as laundress or chambermaid; best city references. Address J 85, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY DEsires a home in some nice family, in a good housekeeper and seamstress, or could act as governess to small children; widower's family preferred. Location not limited; no objection to the country. Address M 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a respectable widow; no objection to the country. Address MRS. STONE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, 25 years old, as housekeeper for a widower with small family. Apply at Employment Room, 228 North Market.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. GILBERTSON'S, 256 Kinzie-st., a few doors north of Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good German and Scandinavian help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of every nationality can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1500 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR FIRST-CLASS female help. Room 12 Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE EXPOSITION, OR elsewhere, by a young lady of three years' experience in notions and fancy goods; can run any sewing machine, and is a good talker. Address M 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as corresponding clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO A PARTY INVESTING $1,500 WE WILL GUARantee 100 per cent in 90 days. STONE & SKINNER, 145 Clark-st., Room 28.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$250 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS; good security. Will pay good interest. Address M 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON A farm of 320 acres in LaSalle County worth $20,000. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, secured on first-class improved city property. Address G 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500; LARGE INTERest, good security. L. A., 186 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR TWO YEARS OR longer, $5,000; first mortgage on real estate worth $20,000. Address M 80, Tribune office.

SPORTING.

Commencement of the Fall Meeting at Dexter Park.

A Day of Excellent Sport Thrown Away upon a Small Crowd.

The Favorites Easily Win the 3:00 and 2:30 Purses.

The Former Falls to Amy B., and the Latter to Badger Girl.

How the Management "Exhibited" Joe Daniels and Hubbard.

THE TURF.

THE FALL MEETING AT DEXTER PARK.

Yesterday was the opening-day of the fall meeting of the Dexter Park Club. It was a beautiful day for participating in the exciting sport of the turf, but there was not a sufficient number of people on the track to make the excitement among them a matter worthy of mention. More charming weather could not be desired by those who take an interest in out-door amusements and hope for their greater popularity and success. The sky was a clear blue, unflecked by a single cloud, and the sun emitted bright and cheerful rays, which tempered a bracing breeze from the southwest that would otherwise have been rather chilly. Later in the afternoon the breeze turned into a pretty stiff and cold wind, and wraps for the ladies and overcoats for the gentlemen became prime necessities. Notwithstanding the attractions of nature, which could have been enjoyed without price, the people did not flock to see the attractions of art which were furnished by the managers of the Dexter Park Club at a very reasonable cost. At 2 o'clock, the hour when the first race of the day was advertised to begin, there were scarcely 200 paying people on the track, and the sport was accordingly postponed until nearly 3. The majority of those present were men who took more interest in

THE POOL-STAND

than in anything else. Ladies were very scarce at the commencement, and vehicles within or without the enclosure were ditto. Indeed, the entire track, with the exception of the prize herd of steers in the vicinity of the club-house, and the water-trough in the vicinity of the herd, presented a very cheerless aspect, and gave but little encouragement to managers or horsemen. The opinion seemed to prevail generally that the financial panic was not altogether favorable to the success of a racing season. Later in the afternoon—say about 4 o'clock—the audience was increased several hundred, but at no time during the day did it number 1,000. Taken as a whole, it was a very dull and unappreciative assemblage, and but for the music, which was really good, and in a measure enlivening, the scene would have reminded one of a graveyard when a person of average popularity was about to be buried. These remarks apply to the audience and not to the horses, which were lively enough to astonish even their drivers. If Chicago desires the name of being a turf center, there ought to be a better attendance at the races to-day.

THE FIRST RACE

was between 3-minute horses for a purse of $1,000, divided into three prizes. Originally there were four entries, but one was drawn for some unexplained reason. The starters were Amy B., Modie Ives, and Ida. The former was the favorite in the pools sold at the Grand Pacific on the evening preceding the race, and buried her friends with her to the track, where she was backed at an average rate of $20 to $7 against the field. She appeared to be lame in one of her hips when she came on the track, and she had to be drawn at the end of the second heat. Amy won the race easily in three straight heats, as will be seen by the following synopsis. The time is unusually good for horses of her class:

First Heat—They were started pretty evenly the second time they came down, Ida having the pole, Amy B. second place, and Moss Rose third. Moss Rose had about a length the worst of the send-off. The other two put her in the pocket before they got to the quarter-pole, and she kept her all there until Ida led to the quarter-pole in 41¾. At that point she was lapped by Amy, and an even race ensued between them up the stretch and around the turn. They went by the half-mile pole head-and-head in 1:21¾. Both broke before entering the home-stretch, when Amy was slightly in advance. Ida was brought to terms first, and they went into the stretch even again. An application of the whip sent Amy to the front, and she remained there to the close, going under the wire two lengths ahead of Ida, who was in turn two lengths ahead of Moss Rose. Time, 2:40.

Second Heat—The race with which an even start was effected almost at the first attempt, made the audience cheerful. They went well together around the turn, but Amy gradually drew away, and at the quarter was the leader by a length. The ground was gone over the 41¾ seconds. The increased distance going along the stretch until it was five lengths at the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:20. Moss Rose and Ida, thanks to decrease in the gap, consoled their drivers with racing with each other, and made a pretty display for a time. Going into the home-stretch, however, the Rose took second place, and was there at the finish, Ida coming in a poor third. Time, 2:37.

Third Heat—This was a comparatively uninteresting contest. Only two horses appeared on the track, Ida having been drawn, owing to lameness. Moss Rose broke immediately after leaving the wire, and was fifteen lengths behind when Amy was at the quarter pole, she had gained a good deal when they turned into the home-stretch, and but for a bad break at the distance-pole, might have made a better showing. Amy won by fifteen lengths in 2:39½.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $1,500 between horses that had never beaten 2:30, and it proved to be one of the most interesting turf struggles that has occurred between this year. A fine field of ten horses, the majority of which could easily beat the time for which they were all down, started in the race. Badger Girl was favored by getting the pole, and got off for the first heat, but after that little trouble was experienced. There was some grumbling about the many starts at the commencement, but the crowd of horses reached the quarter-pole "all fighting" stand in wild disorder, and the mingled colors of the ten struggling drivers was in itself a sight worth seeing. Badger Girl, a fast one that had never before appeared here, was the favorite at any odds, with Mollie and Kate Hazard second and third choices respectively. The Girl showed conclusively that the others were no match for her, as she went easily in two straight heats, and exhibited remarkable speed for a comparatively young and unknown horse. A remarkable fact in connection with the race was that the entire field saved their distance. Following is the synopsis:

First Heat—The field thundered by the judges' stand five times in the utmost disorder. It seemed to be an impossibility to get them into anything like even shape, and so when they came down to the wire with the majority on pretty fair terms, they were given the word. Kate Hazard, Mollie, and Badger Girl were among the leaders, the former leading the entire party by about half a length. Going around the turn Mollie captured the pole under the guidance of McLaughlin, and kept it to the quarter, which was reached in 37 seconds. Then Badger Girl emerged from the crowd, and even with Mollie, and between them a most exciting race followed. It was up and back with them almost to the distance flag, not a skip having been made by either. When drawing close to the flag both left their feet, Mollie's break being the worst one. The Girl was brought on to her feet after a few skips, and taking a strong lead jogged home a winner by two lengths. Mollie second, Kate Hazard third, and Gen. Howard fourth. The half-mile was made in 1:13, and the heat in 2:36½. The positions of the remaining horses will be found in the summary. It is somewhat remarkable that in such a large field not one was shut out.

Second Heat—This heat gave more satisfaction than the others, because the horses were more evenly matched together. The field was in a bunch when it left the wire, with Gen. Howard in advance, but he couldn't "do the trotting to stay there, and he rapidly fell back, and was last at the quarter. Over this point the Girl was lapped by Amy, and an even race ensued between them up the stretch and around the turn. They went by the half-mile pole head-and-head in 1:13½. Both broke before entering the home-stretch, when Amy was slightly in advance. Ida was brought to terms first, and they went into the stretch even again. An application of the whip sent Amy to the front, and she remained there to the close, going under the wire two lengths ahead of Ida, who was in turn two lengths ahead of Moss Rose. Time, 2:40.

Third Heat—The race with which an even start was effected almost at the first attempt, made the audience cheerful. They went well together around the turn, but Amy gradually drew away, and at the quarter was the leader by a length. The ground was gone over the 41¾ seconds. The increased distance going along the stretch until it was five lengths at the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:20. Moss Rose and Ida, thanks to decrease in the gap, consoled their drivers with racing with each other, and made a pretty display for a time. Going into the home-stretch, however, the Rose took second place, and was there at the finish, Ida coming in a poor third. Time, 2:37.

Third Heat—This was a comparatively uninteresting contest. Only two horses appeared on the track, Ida having been drawn, owing to lameness. Moss Rose broke immediately after leaving the wire, and was fifteen lengths behind when Amy was at the quarter pole, she had gained a good deal when they turned into the home-stretch, and but for a bad break at the distance-pole, might have made a better showing. Amy won by fifteen lengths in 2:39½.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $1,500 between horses that had never beaten 2:30, and it proved to be one of the most interesting turf struggles that has occurred between this year. A fine field of ten horses, the majority of which could easily beat the time for which they were all down, started in the race. Badger Girl was favored by getting the pole, and got off for the first heat, but after that little trouble was experienced. There was some grumbling about the many starts at the commencement, but the crowd of horses reached the quarter-pole "all fighting" stand in wild disorder, and the mingled colors of the ten struggling drivers was in itself a sight worth seeing. Badger Girl, a fast one that had never before appeared here, was the favorite at any odds, with Mollie and Kate Hazard second and third choices respectively. The Girl showed conclusively that the others were no match for her, as she went easily in two straight heats, and exhibited remarkable speed for a comparatively young and unknown horse. A remarkable fact in connection with the race was that the entire field saved their distance. Following is the synopsis:

First Heat—The field thundered by the judges' stand five times in the utmost disorder. It seemed to be an impossibility to get them into anything like even shape, and so when they came down to the wire with the majority on pretty fair terms, they were given the word. Kate Hazard, Mollie, and Badger Girl were among the leaders, the former leading the entire party by about half a length. Going around the turn Mollie captured the pole under the guidance of McLaughlin, and kept it to the quarter, which was reached in 37 seconds. Then Badger Girl emerged from the crowd, and even with Mollie, and between them a most exciting race followed. It was up and back with them almost to the distance flag, not a skip having been made by either. When drawing close to the flag both left their feet, Mollie's break being the worst one. The Girl was brought on to her feet after a few skips, and taking a strong lead jogged home a winner by two lengths. Mollie second, Kate Hazard third, and Gen. Howard fourth. The half-mile was made in 1:13, and the heat in 2:36½. The positions of the remaining horses will be found in the summary. It is somewhat remarkable that in such a large field not one was shut out.

Second Heat—This heat gave more satisfaction than the others, because the horses were more evenly matched together. The field was in a bunch when it left the wire, with Gen. Howard in advance, but he couldn't "do the trotting to stay there, and he rapidly fell back, and was last at the quarter. Over this point the Girl was lapped by Amy, and an even race ensued between them up the stretch and around the turn. They went by the half-mile pole head-and-head in 1:13½. Both broke before entering the home-stretch, when Amy was slightly in advance. Ida was brought to terms first, and they went into the stretch even again. An application of the whip sent Amy to the front, and she remained there to the close, going under the wire two lengths ahead of Ida, who was in turn two lengths ahead of Moss Rose. Time, 2:40.

Third Heat—The race with which an even start was effected almost at the first attempt, made the audience cheerful. They went well together around the turn, but Amy gradually drew away, and at the quarter was the leader by a length. The ground was gone over the 41¾ seconds. The increased distance going along the stretch until it was five lengths at the half-mile pole, which was passed in 1:20. Moss Rose and Ida, thanks to decrease in the gap, consoled their drivers with racing with each other, and made a pretty display for a time. Going into the home-stretch, however, the Rose took second place, and was there at the finish, Ida coming in a poor third. Time, 2:37.

Third Heat—This was a comparatively uninteresting contest. Only two horses appeared on the track, Ida having been drawn, owing to lameness. Moss Rose broke immediately after leaving the wire, and was fifteen lengths behind when Amy was at the quarter pole, she had gained a good deal when they turned into the home-stretch, and but for a bad break at the distance-pole, might have made a better showing. Amy won by fifteen lengths in 2:39½.

THE SECOND RACE.

This was for a purse of $1,500 between horses that had never beaten 2:30, and it proved to be one of the most interesting turf struggles that has occurred between this year. A fine field of ten horses, the majority of which could easily beat the time for which they were all down, started in the race. Badger Girl was favored by getting the pole, and got off for the first heat, but after that little trouble was experienced. There was some grumbling about the many starts at the commencement, but the crowd of horses reached the quarter-pole "all fighting" stand in wild disorder, and the mingled colors of the ten struggling drivers was in itself a sight worth seeing. Badger Girl, a fast one that had never before appeared here, was the favorite at any odds, with Mollie and Kate Hazard second and third choices respectively. The Girl showed conclusively that the others were no match for her, as she went easily in two straight heats, and exhibited remarkable speed for a comparatively young and unknown horse. A remarkable fact in connection with the race was that the entire field saved their distance. Following is the synopsis:

First Heat—The field thundered by the judges' stand five times in the utmost disorder. It seemed to be an impossibility to get them into anything like even shape, and so when they came down to the wire with the majority on pretty fair terms, they were given the word. Kate Hazard, Mollie, and Badger Girl were among the leaders, the former leading the entire party by about half a length. Going around the turn Mollie captured the pole under the guidance of McLaughlin, and kept it to the quarter, which was reached in 37 seconds. Then Badger Girl emerged from the crowd, and even with Mollie, and between them a most exciting race followed. It was up and back with them almost to the distance flag, not a skip having been made by either. When drawing close to the flag both left their feet, Mollie's break being the worst one. The Girl was brought on to her feet after a few skips, and taking a strong lead jogged home a winner by two lengths. Mollie second, Kate Hazard third, and Gen. Howard fourth. The half-mile was made in 1:13, and the heat in 2:36½. The positions of the remaining horses will be found in the summary. It is somewhat remarkable that in such a large field not one was shut out.

Second Heat—This heat gave more satisfaction than the others, because the horses were more evenly matched together. The field was in a bunch when it left the wire, with Gen. Howard in advance, but he couldn't "do the trotting to stay there, and he rapidly fell back, and was last at the quarter. Over this point the Girl was lapped by Amy, and an even race ensued between them up the stretch and around the turn. They went by the half-mile pole head-and-head in 1:13½. Both broke before entering the home-stretch, when Amy was slightly in advance. Ida was brought to terms first, and they went into the stretch even again. An application of the whip sent Amy to the front, and she remained there to the close, going under the wire two lengths ahead of Ida, who was in turn two lengths ahead of Moss Rose. Time, 2:40.

Second	41½	1:20	2:37
Third	40½	1:19½	2:36½

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting race, best three in five to harness, for a purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:30; $900 to first, $375 to second, and $225 to third.

J. S. Rowell & Co.'s g. m. Badger Girl	1	1	1
B. Warner's b. m. Mollie	2	2	2
D. P. Dicky's b. m. Lady Mack	6	9	3
H. H. Yates' br. m. Kate Hazard	3	3	4
T. P. Roach's b. g. Albert	4	5	5
E. B. Bennett's b. g. Gen. Howard	5	4	6
Budd Doble's c. m. Nellie	7	6	7
E. M. White's b. g. Tom Rock	8	8	8
C. H. Buck's c. m. Hattie	10	7	9
J. C. Simpson's bl. m. Nournahal	9	10	dr.
W. B. Wronsizog's c. m. Ada F			dr.

TIME.

Heat.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First	37	1:19	2:36½
Second	36½	1:12½	2:36½
Third	37	1:12½	2:36½

THE JUDGES

of the day were Messrs. Almer Taylor and Al Goss, of this city, and Mr. Burnham, of Milwaukee. They had nothing whatever to do but start the horses, and this they did to the satisfaction of everybody. They were not called upon to decide a single bet, and none of the drivers bothered them with the childish complaints which a race usually gives rise to.

HUBBARD AND JOE DANIELS.

During the races these celebrated running horses, now on their way to California, were taken from their comfortable stable, and sent on the inside track, in charge of two disgustingly dirty jockeys, for the purpose of being exhibited. It was generally supposed that they would be speeded around once, at least, and the management took care to advertise it so; but the audience might as well have had the "pings" John Sherman and George Farnsworth before them. The "exhibition" was voted a fraud by everybody. Now, why didn't the managers do what they promised with those strange horses? Such negligence will cost them money before they get through the meeting.

THE RACES TO-DAY

will be for the 2:30 purse of $1,000, for which there are eight entries, and the 2:40 purse of $3,000, for which Hooper, Red Cloud, John H., and Mollie Morris will contend.

BASE BALL.

GAMES AT THE EAST.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Base Ball: Baltimores, 10; Philadelphias, 6.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Base Ball: Bostons, 17; Mutuals, 6.

AQUATIC.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30.—Brown's backers have decided to issue a challenge to Victor for the forthcoming contest in England between Bagnell and Sadler.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

A Saloon-Keeper Brained with a Musket.

His Assailants a Crowd of Drunken Rowdies Who Attempt to Tap His Till.

At half-past 10 o'clock last night an affray occurred in Peter Munholland's saloon, No. 466 West Twelfth street, which will probably result in the death of the proprietor. The encounter was one of that class that are daily occurring in saloons which are the resort of low drinkers, and that would produce fatal results, in almost every instance, but for the intervention of that strange fatality that seems to predominate over and to control everything else in the world. A reporter of this paper arrived at the scene of the affray within a half an hour after it occurred. A painstaking investigation of the affray was made.

It appears that about 10 o'clock a party, consisting of six rowdies, who are, all of them, notorious in the Fifth Police Precinct, went into Munholland's saloon and called for drinks. They were of the class under the influence of liquor. The saloon-keeper promptly complied with their request, and requested them to seat themselves about a table and enjoy their drinks. To this they did not assent, and gave the saloon-keeper some angry words in return for his attention. Munholland did not reply in the same vein, but made an attempt to pacify them by kind responses. His attempts at conciliation were met by still more insolent and angry words every time he opened his mouth, and he finally left them to themselves. He made a fatal mistake, for subsequent developments showed, in satisfying their demands for liquor. After they had been in the saloon about a half an hour, they all congregated at one place, at the counter, near by where the second-drawer was stationed. One of them, the ringleader, began playfulness in making them, to get at the money. This angered Munholland, and he made some remarks that plainly indicated his displeasure. To these the rowdies gave insolent and profane responses. Finally, one of them caught hold of the till and pulled it out, so that the contents were scattered over the floor. This, of course, enraged Munholland, and he made for the party. They would evidently have made short work of him had not at once quit his place. Thereupon the rowdies rushed behind the bar, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, which alternated between victory on both sides. Finally Jack Hilldie, one of the rowdies, took a short shot-gun from a rack over a mirror, behind the bar, and while Michael Kelley held Munholland, he dealt the latter a murderous blow on the right side of the head, with the butt-end of the weapon. After being struck, Munholland sank upon the floor in an insensible state. His assassins took to their heels and quickly disappeared in the darkness.

Officer Minster shortly afterward discovered the saloon-keeper, in the condition in which the roughs had left him, and, with the assistance of some citizens, carried him to a neighboring drug store. Dr. Cassel and two other physicians attended him. A fracture of the skull was discovered, just over the right temple. It was decided that the wound would be fatal. The wounded man was then removed to his own home. At 1 o'clock this morning he was still breathing.

Officer Minster promptly reported the affair to Sergt. O'Donnell, at the Twelfth Street Station, who set out at once with a squad of men to catch the cowardly gang of assassins. In capturing three of them, Hilldie and Kelley, and John Gilfoil. All of them were arrested at their homes. Hilldie, the one who struck the fatal blow, was found in bed, at his home on Clinton street, near Twelfth. The shot-gun was found in his house, whither he had carried it after the affray had occurred. When brought to the station they were all very much excited over the affray. They were a very brutal-looking crew, and looked ready to commit the most heinous crimes. Hilldie confessed his guilt. Sergt. O'Donnell deserves great praise for his prompt and energetic action in pursuing the rowdies and effecting their arrest.

FAIRS.

Eastern Michigan Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Sept. 30.—The third annual meeting of the Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society began in this city to-day. The number of entries is unusually large, particularly in live stock and in the departments devoted to agricultural implements, fine arts, and domestic manufactures. Several additional buildings have this year been erected, and accommodations have been prepared for 2,000 entries. With fine weather the fair will be a grand success. It will continue four days.

The Northern Wisconsin Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Sept. 30.—The Northern State Fair thus far is a decided success. The display around the entries keep pouring in so fast as half-a-dozen clerks can record them. Up to this evening there were 3,073 entries. Exhibitors who could not promise to get their stock here arriving in large numbers, beyond all expectation of the Society. Other large exhibitors who have never before brought their stock to this fair, are now favoring it with their attendance.

The exhibition of horses and cattle is unusually fine. The fine arts department is filling up admirably, and other departments are prospering in the same manner. The sheep and hog stalls are all taken, and more are being built.

There was not a very large number on the grounds to-day, but those that were there were bringing articles for exhibition.

Indiana State Exposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—The Common Council have designated next Friday as a special holiday, when everybody is expected to visit the Exposition. Over 1,600 entries were made to-day in the live stock department, making over 5,000 up to to-night. From present indications the exhibition this fall will exceed in all its provinces at State fairs. The pens and stalls are all filled, and others must be constructed immediately. The attendance this week is immense, promising to be still greater next week.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 30.—The first day of the State Fair proves it a decided success. The accommodations for live stock were found insufficient, but this drawback is fast being remedied. The general display is excellent, and pronounced by officers of the Society the finest ever exhibited under their auspices. Weather and attendance good.

Central Canadian Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Sept 30.—The Central Fair opened here to-day. About 6,000 entries have been made.

Northern Ohio Fair.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—The Northern Ohio Fair was but silmly attended to-day, doubtless because the inclemency of the weather yesterday, and also because the entries, which number already very many, were not all made. The indications are favorable, however, that during the remainder of the week the attendance will be much increased.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Schooner Foundered and All Hands Perish—French Steamship Wrecked.

HALIFAX, Sept. 30.—Information has reached here that the missing schooner Three Brothers was picked up and towed into Little River, Newfoundland, on the 23d inst. She is a complete wreck. Seven bodies were found in the cabin. The remainder of the fourteen are supposed to have been washed overboard.

LISBON, Sept. 30.—The French steamship Ville de Lisbonne, went ashore last night near Oporto, and became a total wreck. All the passengers and crew were saved.

POLITICAL.

Nominations in Madison, Sangamon, Macoupin, and Kankakee Counties.

Call for a Meeting in New Orleans in the Interest of the Kellogg Clique.

McLean County Anti-Monopolists to Have a Rally at Lexington.

The Kankakee County Farmers' Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 30.—The Farmers' Convention met at the Court-House this morning at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket. It was a Delegate Convention, and every town in the county was fully represented. A noticeable feature in the make-up of the Convention was the absence of the old wire-pullers from seats in the Convention, although they were hanging on to the outside of the Convention and seeking to control its business. The Convention was organized by the election of Henry S. Bloom as President, who delivered a very sensible speech upon the necessity of the Convention building wisely in making its platform, and in presenting suitable candidates to fill the offices. The address was received with marked approbation by the people.

The first resolution is a clear swindle on the Constitution, and evidently the work of some protectionist, who had gone into the Convention to work mischief. It declares in favor of protection to honest industry in all the various relations of life, and opposes the encroachments of aggregated capital.

The second resolution declares in favor of controlling railroads by law.

Then came the resolutions denouncing the salary-thieves, land-grants, and extortionate land laws in local and national matters. The intelligence and honesty of the Convention is much better than is indicated by the platform.

The following ticket was put in nomination: County Clerk, Maj. W. H. Todd; Treasurer, Josiah Dryer; School Superintendent, G. S. Stokes; County Judge, C. B. Starr. The ticket is a good one, and the action of the Convention proves the Anti-Monopolists of Kankakee County have not gone back to the old party-grab-straight-out Republicans to adopt it. The Republicans hold their convention to-morrow, and will go through the farce of a sham opposition.

Anti-Monopolists' Rally to Be Held in McLean County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 30.—A grand rally of the Anti-Monopolists of McLean County will be held at Lexington on Thursday, this week, and beyond a doubt will be such a gathering as will astonish the people of the county. Every grange and club of McLean County will be represented, and a number of talented speakers will be present. The farmers of McLean County are a unit, and will roll up a vote for the ticket that will astonish the natives.

Macoupin County Republicans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Macoupin Co., Sept. 30.—The Republican Convention which met here to-day was largely attended by the truly loyal who had assembled for the purpose of nominating a straight party ticket, and entirely ignoring the action of the Farmers' Convention yesterday following nominations were made: For County Judge, Belfour Craven; Clerk, T. M. Metcalf; Treasurer, ——Kaiser; Superintendent of Schools, F. H. Chapman. The ticket is said, will receive the support of the entire party. The resolutions passed denounced the salary-grab and Credit Mobilier fraud, also declared that they are opposed to the payment of the Court-House bonds at an equitable settlement; also that they are opposed to the levy of any Court-House tax.

Sangamon County Democratic Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 30.—The Democratic Convention met this afternoon and nominated a ticket for county officers: For County Judge, Col. James H. Matheny; County Clerk, John J. Hardin; County Treasurer, Riley Perkins; Superintendent of Schools, Robert Allen. Mr. Allen declined the office of Treasurer, and if all the delegates had obeyed instructions their candidate would have been nominated on the first ballot by 60 to 30. One more effective instrument was used by the vote was a tie after twelve ballots, and was defeated—60 to 54—by delegates who voted the first time to obey instructions, and then bolted. To appease the frish, they gave them the first position on the ticket. Some of the frish all admit that no Catholic could be elected to. The Irish recognize this fact, and are loud in denunciations of the manner in which they have been treated.

A Kellogg Convention of Colored Persons to be Held in Louisiana—Senator Morton Expected to be Present.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The colored people of Louisiana are to hold a convention Nov. 11, for the purpose of preparing a statement to be submitted to Congress in the interest of the Kellogg Government. More than usual significance attaches to this proposed gathering, from the fact that Senator Morton has given an implied promise to visit New Orleans at that time, and address the colored people upon the political situation.

Congressional Election Ordered in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 30.—Gov. Bagley has ordered a special election in the Grand Rapids district, Tuesday, Nov. 4, to elect a member of Congress in place of Wilder D. Foster, lately deceased.

Madison County (Ill.) Farmers' Nominations.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 30.—The farmers of Madison County met in Convention at Edwardsville, yesterday, and nominated the following ticket: For Judge, Cyrus Happy; for Clerk, B. M. Hoffman; for Commissioners, J. Mason, W. P. Wheeler, and W. Sprigg; for Treasurer, Geo. Bender; for School Superintendent, A. A. Suppinger. This ticket is made up about equally from the Republican and Democratic tickets already nominated.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 30.—The agitation in political circles over the change in the management of the Republican newspaper, whereby it becomes a Baxter paper, and the withdrawal of the suit in the Circuit Court against Gov. Baxter, is very great. Some of his adherents charge that he has sold out to his opponents, while others hold that the latter have been whipped out by him. The Governor declares that his general policy will be unchanged.

The New York Democracy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A Utica dispatch says Horatio Seymour will be the permanent Chairman of the Democratic Convention to-morrow. The Hon. Joseph Warren will probably prepare the resolutions denouncing the Back-Pay bill in the name of the Utica Democratic Platform.

SPRINGFIELD.

Payment to Chicago of the Last Installment of the Principal of the Canal Debt—Certificates of Organization—Grain Inspector Harper's Bondsmen Decline Further Responsibility.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 30.—The State Treasurer paid A. H. Burley, Comptroller of the City of Chicago, to-day, $100,000 on account of State indebtedness incurred in redeeming the Illinois & Michigan Canal from the lien held by Chicago. The law under which this indebtedness was created was passed by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly in October, 1871, at the called session convened by Gov. Palmer to take measures for the relief of the City of Chicago, then in ashes. The bill appropriated $5,000,000, which was to be paid from the revenues of 1871, 1872, with interest at 6 per cent, until paid. The payment of the last installment of this fund of principal. There yet remains to be paid the accrued interest, which will amount in round numbers to $100,000, and then the State of Illinois will own and control its canal free from debt or lien.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are in Freeport to-day, looking after the cases of complaints as to rates refused to be made and on file in their office, expecting to commence suits in every case which, in their opinion, the statements can be backed up with reliable evidence. To-morrow, the Board will visit Rock Island and look into the complaints there.

License was issued to the Illinois Dairy Stores Company, of Chicago, capital, $100,000, and the Middings Purifying Company of Chicago received a certificate of organization.

The Hon. John Middleton, of Ford County, and the Hon. Julius Starr, of Peoria, two of the five bondsmen of William H. Harper, Chief Grain Inspector, have notified the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners that they will no longer be responsible, and desire to withdraw their names from his bond. Mr. Harper has been notified of the fact, and responds that he will soon furnish additional bondsmen.

BOSTON TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The State Temperance Alliance held a meeting to-day for the purpose of arraigning the State police and the Governor for not enforcing the Prohibitory Liquor law. In the usual violent strain, the Committee inquire directly of Gov. Washburn and his officers by what right they neglect the enforcement of law, and ask them to see what legal proceedings can be taken against the authorities of the cities' cities of the commonwealth for their persistent neglect in this matter. One excitable member demanded that the militia be called out if the State and police are powerless to enforce the law, and, if they feel failed, that the President of the United States be called upon. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner upbraided the Republican party and sustained the recent State Convention at Worcester. Meanwhile, the State police are languidly enforcing the law against small dealers, but there is a rumor that the City Government of this city will order the police to take a hand with the State officers to try the popularity of the law. Should this be done, exciting times for a brief while are in prospect.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance 40-day resolutions were adopted demanding a thorough and impartial execution of the Prohibitory laws, and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether there is not a legal remedy for the prevention of the neglect of sworn duty by the authorities of the chief cities of Massachusetts in evading the enforcement of the laws.

RELIGIOUS.

Northern Illinois Conference.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

The last session of the Illinois Conference opened at 8:30 a. m. to-day.

Permission was granted Centerville, Farmer City, Benson, Minden, Oakland, Marshall, and the first charge of Bloomington to dispose of church property. The following resolutions were adopted:

First—That we fully appreciate the benefits accruing to the Illinois Wesleyan University, and the sacrifices made in its behalf by the Rev. G. S. Mundell, D. D., and we hereby extend to him our thanks, and assure him that he bears away our best wishes and prayers in his retirement from the University.

Second—That we welcome the Rev. Dr. Fallows to the Presidency of the University; to our Conferences; to our homes, and to our pulpits.

Third—That the Rev. G. W. C. Munsell be appointed agent of the University.

Fourth—That W. N. Calor, J. C. Short, J. W. Fullerton, and Phillip Gillette be elected Trustees.

Fifth—That the Rev. G. W. C. Munsell, W. H. Reed, W. R. Goodwin, D. D., G. W. Gray, Asher Lowe, and W. F. Dimmitt be appointed Conference Visitors.

Sixth—That the Rev. H. S. White, of the Wisconsin Conference, be requested to transfer to the Illinois Conference, and that he be appointed financial agent of the University.

Seventh—That in view of the present wants and prospects of the University, we recommend the Trustees to inquire into the practicability of affiliation with the Garrett Biblical Institute, as its theological school. A committee was appointed to report at the next Conference on the taxation of church property.

Resolutions were passed expressing disapproval of railroad freight and passenger traffic on Sunday; of the opening of beer-gardens and saloons on Sunday; and denouncing the Sunday parades of the "Rondel Church;" also visiting on the Sabbath, except on errands, necessity, and mercy. The following

APPOINTMENTS FOR 1873

were made:

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—M. M. McElfresh, Presiding Elder; First Church, Wm. H. Webster; Second Church, W. H. Reed; Circuit Supply of Elkhart City, G. B. Wolf; Williamsville, G. B. Goldsmith; Buffalo and Dawson, T. Rimes; Payson, C. W. Dungan; Curtis, J. Orr; Mt. Pulaski, M. J. Smith; Waverly, T. Reed; Girard, T. O. Randolph; Nilwood, O. H. P. Ash; Carlinville, James Leaton; Rochester, S. H. Clark; Bethany, H. Miller; Mechanicsburg, M. M. Davison; Chatham-Ferrell-Leisenring-grab-straight-out, Republican-Democratic-Anti-Monopolist, J. J. Gardner; White Hall, R. Honnold; Circuit, H. C. Wallace; Carrollton, W. R. Powers; Circuit, P. Slagel; Greenfield, J. C. Sargent; Carrollton, W. Simpson; Jerseyville, W. Stewart; Franklin, J. H. Dickens; Waverly, O. B. S. McElfresh; Circuit, C. L. Tuplin; Naples and Meredosia, G. D. Furbur; W. R. Bennett, Professor Illinois Female College and member of the Centenary Quarterly Conference; C. J. Sorrell, Agent Freedman's Aid Society, and member of the Centenary Quarterly Conference.

BLOOMINGTON DISTRICT—T. Wood, Presiding Elder. First Charge, R. M. Burns; Delavan, T. J. Gere; Lexington, J. Pollard; Atlanta, C. A. Ostenfeld; McLean, A. T. Ott; Waynesville, F. A. Swart; Delavan, J. Hamilton; Danvers, J. Hamilton; Mackinaw, J. Hamilton; Tremont, J. Hamilton; Hopedale, J. Hamilton; Pekin, J. Hamilton; Pekin Mission, J. Hamilton; Mackinaw Mission, J. Hamilton; Tremont Mission, J. Hamilton; Hopedale Mission, J. Hamilton; Danvers Mission, J. Hamilton; Delavan Mission, J. Hamilton; Lexington Mission, J. Hamilton; Atlanta Mission, J. Hamilton; Waynesville Mission, J. Hamilton; Bloomington, J. Hamilton; Bloomington Mission, J. Hamilton; Normal, J. Hamilton; Normal Mission, J. Hamilton; Bloomington Mission, J. Hamilton; Bloomington Mission, J. Hamilton; Bloomington